Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,934. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO.PRICE THREE CENTS.

SIMPLY SLINGERS OF MUD

SENATOR HILL'S PICTURESQUE DESCRIPTION OF THE POPULISTS.

Strong Speech in Opposition to the Peffer Resolutions to Investigate the Recent Bond Sales—Good Advice to Republican Senators Who Seek to Make Party Capital by Assailing the Administration—Appeal to Sound-Money Men.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Peffer resolutions calling for an investigation into the "facts and circumstances" connected with the recent bond issues at last have the right of way in the Senate. They have been kept back since their introduction largely through the efforts of Mr. Hill, who detected their true inwardness. Failing to prevent consideration of them, he took the floor to-day, and in one of the strongest speeches of the session gave reasons why the Senate should not indorse them.

It was the hottest day of the season, but Mr. Hill, with other Senators who intended to witness the opening game between the Washington and New-York clubs, preferred the opportunity to dissect the resolutions. The vigor and earnestness of his talk were sufficiently attractive to keep others from the game. Although Mr. Hill did not conclude his speech, he said enough to open the eyes of the sound-money men on both sides of the Chamber to the necessity of defeating the resolutions, which were contrived by the Populists to secure an investigation on the eve of the Presidential campaign to throw mud at both the old parties.

Some of the silver Republicans, notably Teller and Wolcott, have supported the scheme. Silver Democrats like Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Vest, and others who oppose bonds, have sat quietly by and permitted the movement to gather headway, hoping that it would end in the adoption of the resolutions and consequent disparagement of the Administration.

Mr. Hill will continue his speech to-morrow, and it is expected that other sound-money Senators will come to his aid and do what they may to prevent the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Hill began his speech by saying that the resolution was a Populistic measure. It had its inspiration in the Populist Party. Investigation was pressed, without formal charges, without specifications, without allegations of wrongdoing, of irregularities, or of corruption. The only reason assigned for it by the Senator from Kansas was "public curiosity."

Mr. Hill commented upon the resolution in detail. One of the points to be investigated was, he said, whether any officer of the Government had received a commission or a personal reward in connection with these bonds.

"What Senator," he exclaimed, "dares to rise in his place and make the allegation? No one. Has anybody made an affidavit to that effect? No. Where is the Senator who rises in his place and says he expects to prove that Mr. Carlisle or any subordinate gained one dollar of advantage? I pause for a reply."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) replied: "That is not the question at all."

"The Senator from Nebraska," said Mr. Hill, "another Populist, says that it is not the question. What is the question?"

Mr. Allen referred to a statement made in a New-York newspaper to the effect that $18,000,000 had been made by a syndicate out of recent bond issues, and asked whether that was not worthy of investigation.

Mr. Hill replied that if the Senate was to investigate all the insinuations contained from time to time in the New-York newspapers it would have its hands full.

Mr. Hill asserted the resolution had been gotten up in aid of a speculative lawsuit against the Secretary of the Treasury. It was part of an endeavor to get up a scandal, in order to affect a political question.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) asked Mr. Hill whether the Administration was opposed to the investigation, and Mr. Hill replied:

I am not authorized to speak for the Administration. I have never exchanged a word with any officer of this Administration, high or low, on this subject; and I do not propose to. I suppose it as, I would oppose any foolish, silly, unnecessary investigation, which can only, in my humble judgment, add disgrace to the Senate. I would oppose it whether the Secretary of the Treasury was a Democrat or a Republican. If this resolution shall pass, the men who instituted the investigation will be covered with humiliation and shame, and will deny that they ever charged anything wrong against Mr. Carlisle and his subordinates.

And this Senate is deliberately to agree to this Populist resolution of investigation, on the eve of a Presidential election, so as to enable these men to throw mud at the Democratic Party and at their party. It is about time for the Senators who represent States interested in this question to act together. The object of the resolution is to disseminate scandal. The Populist Party lives and thrives on disseminating scandal against the two old parties.

Mr. Hill caused much amusement by reading a letter addressed to him from Mississippi—"God's own country"—saying how the writer had sent by registered letters silver dollars as subscriptions to newspapers in New-Orleans and New-York, and had not received the papers, and asking Mr. Hill in all seriousness to have the matter investigated, and to have the result of the investigation published in the New-York papers.

Mr. Hill intimated that he might offer an amendment to the pending resolution requiring the committee to investigate that matter; also to investigate the question of the social vice about which he had received communications, and to investigate complaints by the machinists of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; also as to political corruption at primaries.

Then he took up the Presidential question, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read interviews as to Senator Chandler's charge about the McKinley "boodle fund." He would not say a word, Mr. Hill said, against Mr. McKinley. He admired the man in many respects. Mr. McKinley had the courage to say that he was a candidate for the Presidency. He did not say, as others did, that he was "in the hands of his friends." That usually turned out, Mr. Hill said, that the politician found himself "in the hands of his enemies." [Laughter.] Mr. McKinley had the right to aspire to the Presidency, and Mr. Hill supposed that he was making an honorable canvass for it. Therefore, he had been startled on reading these charges of "boodle," which had been spread before the country.

After the newspaper articles had been read, Mr. Hill said:

I have too much confidence in the Senator from New-Hampshire to think that the allegations were made thoughtlessly or unadvisedly. I think that he knew what he was talking about. I think that he believed the allegations. They have not been answered. They have not been met. Abuse of that distinguished Senator is not an answer to the allegations. A reflection on his motive does not meet the charges.

Here is a distinguished Senator making an allegation against the leading candidate of his own party for the Presidency—against the candidate who is to be nominated—charging the corrupt use of his money to buy the nomination. He charges the levying of contributions on the protected industries for the purpose of securing a platform and a candidate suitable to those interests.

Yet no Senator, not even the Senator from Kansas, has asked for an investigation. The charge affects the elective franchise. It affects the purity of our primary meetings. It is a stab at the foundation of our Government. I am not proposing any investigation of the charge. I am only suggesting it. Why has it not attracted more attention?

Mr. Hill then went on to comment upon the Sugar Trust investigation as a remarkable instance of silly investigations. He described the humiliation of Senators in having trailed upstairs to the committee room, and in being put through a lot of questions as to whether they had speculated in Sugar stock.

"And under oath, too," Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) suggested.

To this Mr. Hill replied:

Of course under oath. They would not take a Senator's word. And what was the result? They found one Senator who came before the committee and said, "Yes, I did buy some Sugar stock. I should do it again. I have a right to do it. What are you going to do about it?" And to-day that distinguished Senator [Mr. Quay] is the candidate—the favorite son of the leading Republican State of the Union—for the Presidency, and he has got as many and as warm friends as any man who is a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Hill said he mentioned this simply to show that Senators belittled themselves in the eyes of the people by ordering investigations without sufficient cause. He asked Senators to pause before entering on any such ridiculous proceedings again.

PORTE BREAKS ITS PROMISE.

Contradictory Reports About the Work of Relief in Armenia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Mahmoud Pasha, a Mussulman, has been appointed Governor of Zeitoun, in defiance of the Zeitoun agreement, which stipulated that the Governor of that place should be a Christian and the assurance given by the Porte to the six protesting powers that the stipulation would be carried out.

The Valis of Bitlis and Kharpoot are insisting that the relief distributed among the Armenians at those places shall be given out at the Government storehouse, in obedience to orders from the palace, notwithstanding the promise made by the Porte to Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, that the work of the outside relief agents should not be interfered with.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Private advices received here from Constantinople state that the Red Cross is doing a great work in Armenia. No one is interfering with them, and the Porte has declared in writing both to the English and American Legations that no one shall interfere with this great charitable undertaking. Every permit that has been asked for has been granted. The Red Cross agents are in the heart of the recently disturbed districts, and special protection is given them.

GEN. FRANKLIN A WINNER.

Reappointed to the Board of Soldiers' Home Managers.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Richard Blue of Kansas has found out that Gen. W. B. Franklin is popular enough in the House of Representatives to stand a great deal of vigorous abuse, and come out of it a winner. Upon the authority of some disappointed and perhaps malicious employes, who have been discharged from the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home, and who have repeatedly sought the removal from the office of Superintendent at that point of Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. Franklin, who was held accountable by Mr. Blue for the alleged bad conduct of Smith, was opposed for re-nomination on the Board of Soldiers' Home Managers.

After prolonged discussion, and after hearing some speeches which described Gens. Franklin and Smith as unpunished criminals of atrocious instincts and conduct, the House this afternoon voted, by the yeas and nays, and ratified the nominations of the Committee on Military Affairs by the convincing vote of 149 to 61. Gen. Franklin will serve another term, and perhaps still another, even if his veteran persecutors live to renew their time-worn charges against him.

DUTCH GARDEN, NEWPORT, SOLD.

No Knowledge as to the Disposition to be Made of the Land.

NEWPORT, April 16.—The deed of the "Dutch Garden," so called, of Vinland, from Louis L. Lorillard to Max Barnett, has been entered for record in the City Clerk's office. The consideration is $150,000. The estate is bounded northerly on Webster Street, easterly on Lawrence Lane, southerly on Le Roy Avenue, and westerly on Lawrence Avenue, and contains 217,939 square feet. The premises are subject to the conditions that already exist against erecting, allowing, or permitting thereon, or on any part thereon, of any slaughter houses, establishment for melting fat or tallow, soap, glue, or gas factory, blacksmith's shop or forge, carpenter's shop, hotel, tavern, or any establishment regarded in law as a nuisance, or that may be noxious, noisome, or offensive to the neighborhood or neighboring property. Max Barnett has sold the same premises to Theodore E. H. Albrecht of New-York. What disposition the latter will make of the land is not known.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include Mrs. Van Brunt of Brooklyn, to visit Major Henry Bull, E. C. Benedict, W. B. Duncan, and B. C. Taft of New-York, and H. A. Norton and Thomas Hall of Boston.

The Caretaker Was Insane.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—Several weeks ago President A. A. Robinson of the Mexican Central and his family left the city for an extended absence, turning their magnificent residence over to the care of Mrs. Ida Wellman, a friend of the family. In a short time Mrs. Wellman evidently became convinced that she was the sole owner of the premises, for she designed extensive changes in the interior construction of the house. A force of carpenters was employed, partitions were torn out, and others put in their places. Painters and decorators were employed, and orders were sent to New-York for expensive paper hangings and decorations, which arrived yesterday. Rich furniture was piled promiscuously in halls and closets, and great expense was contracted. Yesterday Mrs. Wellman was adjudged insane, and was taken to the asylum to-day.

To Distribute Marriageable Women.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 16.—The Mayor of Vancouver has received a queer letter from Toronto, written in the interest of the young women of Toronto and Eastern Canadian cities. In this unique epistle the writer states that, according to statistics, there is a shortage in the female population in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia amounting to about 40,000, and there is in Eastern Canada a corresponding overplus of unmarried women. In order to equalize matters it is proposed to send young women of good health and moral character West, to be distributed where the demand is greatest, and for this purpose it is sought to establish a home at Vancouver for the reception and distribution of the young demoiselles for British Columbia.

A Scheme for Arbitration.

ALBANY, April 16.—The report of the committee to consider a scheme of international arbitration was submitted to the State Bar Association at its special meeting in Albany this afternoon. The report covers thirty type-written pages, and the reading of it occupied about an hour. The association adopted it with some amendments, but it was decided that it should be reprinted before being given out for publication. It is expected that it will be ready to-morrow morning. It is understood that the association favors a tribunal of nine, one each to be appointed by the highest court of the nine principal nations of the world. America to have a proportionate share with the countries of Europe.

No Damages for Mrs. Galligan.

The jury that has been for several days trying before Justice Parker, in Trial Term, Part VI. of the Supreme Court, the suit brought by Mrs. Louise M. Galligan against School Trustee Louis M. Hornthal to recover $50,000 damages for an alleged libel, returned a verdict in favor of the defendant yesterday. Mrs. Galligan was formerly Principal of the primary department of Grammar School No. 70, and alleged in her complaint that Mr. Hornthal had circulated a story that she had extorted money from the teachers under her.

Writ of Replevin for Stolen Bonds.

The Sheriff received a writ of replevin yesterday for $10,500 against the New-York National Exchange Bank in favor of the Manhattan Savings Institution for the recovery of ten Yonkers City bonds, which were stolen from the latter bank twenty years ago. It is alleged that while the bonds are held by the first-named bank, they really belong to the Manhattan Savings Institution. The President of the New-York National Bank refused to deliver the bonds to the Sheriff.

Drowned on the Day He Found Work.

George Maxwell of 666 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, who had been out of employment, found a job yesterday driving a truck from the Lehigh Valley Railway floats at Pier 3 North River. While tying a load at the edge of the pier, the rope broke and he fell backward, striking his head, and tumbled into the river. He did not rise to the surface. The body was recovered five hours later. Maxwell had a wife and two children.

PLATT MEN WERE RULERS

CERTAIN AMENDMENTS THE COUNTY COMMITTEE ADOPTED.

When, However, It Was Found the Necessary Majority Was Lacking to Carry Through Proposed Changes in the Constitution, Although Smaller Quorum Plan Was Being Considered, the Meeting Was Ended—The Police Summoned

The gathering of the Republican County Committee last night had been looked forward to with much interest, and the interest was sustained throughout the meeting with more vehemence than elegance.

The proposed amendments to the constitution, which were to be submitted by Chairman Abraham Gruber of the Committee of Revision, were to come up for action, and the anti-Platt members of the committee, who, it was said, had held a caucus during the day, were expected to be present in force under the leadership of John Sabine Smith to oppose them. They did not disappoint expectations.

The meeting hall at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street was crowded early not only within the rail, where the members sit, but without, where the district followers were on hand in goodly number.

When Chairman Edward Lauterbach called the meeting to order there were present, among others, Henry C. Robinson, William C. Reddy, ex-Coroner Eidman, Lucas L. Van Alen, Thurlow Weed Barnes, Cornelius Van Cott, J. W. Perry, Charles H. Murray, Fred S. Gibbs, John W. Noble, I. A. Englehardt, Charles N. Taintor, Edward S. Church, John Reisenweber, and Amasa Thornton.

The first business was the reading by M. J. McCann of the Eighteenth District of an affidavit by John McGivney declaring that he had been the dupe of a Brookfield plot, by which he had been made to sign a letter resigning from the committee, supposing that it was an application for a position in the navy yard, for which he had been recommended by Congressman Samuel Ely Quigg and indorsed by Congressman George B. McClellan. This led to the first skirmish of the evening over a motion to reinstate Mr. McGivney. It was eventually carried, though it was shown that meantime William Henckel, Brookfield leader in the Eighteenth, had been elected to the place. Mr. Henckel was not present, and the whole proceeding was referred for further investigation to the Committee on Abuses and Grievances.

Mr. Gruber next moved the amendments to the constitution. The first was to increase the representation on the committee from two to three from each Assembly district.

This was opposed by John Sabine Smith, who declared that the committee was now large enough, and if it was increased there would not be room to accommodate the additional members. The amendment was put to the meeting, and was carried by a vote of 89 to 19, some of the Brookfield men voting for it on the understanding that it would not go into effect before next year.

The amendment raising the salary of Secretary Manchested from $2,500 to $3,500 was then discussed, and carried unanimously.

The amendment providing that the Committee on Organization have the power to recommend to the County Committee the removal or reinstatement of any enrolled Republican after April 30, next, and providing that the Election District Association be consulted with before any action is taken, was also adopted.

An amendment providing that one-third constitute a quorum of the committee, instead of a majority, as heretofore required, created a stir. Thomas F. Eagan of the Twenty-second District voted "No" to the amendment. Instantly a tumult arose, and there were hisses from the crowd outside the railing. Mr. Eagan said, in an excited voice: "I ask to be protected, Mr. Chairman, from these people."

The hissing was redoubled, and Mr. Eagan grew more excited. "I demand that the hall be cleared of these people," said he.

Chairman Lauterbach rapped his gavel on the table. "I presume," said he, smilingly, "that every person here is a Republican, and every Republican is a gentleman. If there is any further disturbance, I will direct that the Sergeant at Arms clear the hall."

There was a roll call, and it was found that 82 voted for the amendment and 28 against. The amendment not having secured a two-thirds majority, was accordingly defeated.

At the request of John Sabine Smith, it was required that each member stand, on recording his vote, as it had been discovered that persons answered to names of members not present. In one case a man arose in answering to the name of one Cox, but the deception was discovered by an alert supporter of Mr. Smith, and the vote was not counted.

The manifestations of satisfaction or displeasure at the votes as they were given became so boisterous that the proceedings were frequently interrupted.

It being discovered that the majority had not the necessary two-thirds of members present to enable it to put through the rest of the amendments, Frederick S. Gibbs moved that the remainder of the amendments be laid on the table.

This was opposed by John Sabine Smith, who declared that the committee was now ready to go into the meeting, and was carried by a vote of 89 to 19, some of the Brookfield men voting for it on the understanding that it would not go into effect before next year.

The amendment raising the salary of Secretary Manchested from $2,500 to $3,500 was then discussed, and carried unanimously.

The amendment providing that the Committee on Organization have the power to recommend to the County Committee the removal or reinstatement of any enrolled Republican after April 30, next, and providing that the Election District Association be consulted with before any action is taken, was also adopted.

An amendment providing that one-third constitute a quorum of the committee, instead of a majority, as heretofore required, created a stir. Thomas F. Eagan of the Twenty-second District voted "No" to the amendment. Instantly a tumult arose, and there were hisses from the crowd outside the railing. Mr. Eagan said, in an excited voice: "I ask to be protected, Mr. Chairman, from these people."

The hissing was redoubled, and Mr. Eagan grew more excited. "I demand that the hall be cleared of these people," said he.

Chairman Lauterbach rapped his gavel on the table. "I presume," said he, smilingly, "that every person here is a Republican, and every Republican is a gentleman. If there is any further disturbance, I will direct that the Sergeant at Arms clear the hall."

There was a roll call, and it was found that 82 voted for the amendment and 28 against. The amendment not having secured a two-thirds majority, was accordingly defeated.

At the request of John Sabine Smith, it was required that each member stand, on recording his vote, as it had been discovered that persons answered to names of members not present. In one case a man arose in answering to the name of one Cox, but the deception was discovered by an alert supporter of Mr. Smith, and the vote was not counted.

The manifestations of satisfaction or displeasure at the votes as they were given became so boisterous that the proceedings were frequently interrupted.

It being discovered that the majority had not the necessary two-thirds of members present to enable it to put through the rest of the amendments, Frederick S. Gibbs moved that the remainder of the amendments be laid on the table.

This was opposed by John Sabine Smith, who declared that the committee was now large enough, and if it was increased there would not be room to accommodate the additional members. The amendment was put to

financial question was the all-important one. All the candidates were safe on protection, and they must stand or fall on the question of finance.

SAID TO BE A HARRISON MOVE.

Brooklyn Delegates to the Republican Convention to Meet.

The Brooklyn alternates to the Republican National Convention have been invited to meet at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, to-night, to make arrangements for going to St. Louis.

It is said the proposed meeting is due to Commissioner Willis of the City Works Department, who is a stanch friend of ex-President Harrison, and that the intent is to induce the delegates to support Gen. Harrison if there is a break in the convention.

President Harrison appointed Mr. Willis Naval Officer. It is said they are corresponding regarding the coming convention.

Bradley First, McKinley Second.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—The Republican State Convention gave double-headed instructions to-day. It unanimously indorsed Gov. Bradley for President, but added the instruction that if he ceased to be voted for at St. Louis then the delegates at large shall support McKinley "so long as his name shall be before the convention." The free and unlimited coinage of silver is disapproved and legislation is demanded which shall "keep silver and paper money on equal terms of value with gold." The delegates at large are W. J. Deboe, Rollins Burnham, L. P. Tarlton, and S. E. Smith, colored.

Pleases Both, Indorses Neither.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., April 16.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District, held here to-day, nominated George Ferris of Terre Haute for Congress by acclamation. Resolutions were adopted opposing free silver. The names of Harrison and McKinley called forth applause, but neither was indorsed as candidate for President.

Miller Reports Progress.

ALBANY, April 16.—Warner Miller passed through Albany to-day. He is just from his Southern trip, which he made in the interest of Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidency. He called on Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber, and later went to Herkimer.

Virginia Delegates for McKinley.

ROANOKE, Va., April 16.—The Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional District instructed its delegates to support McKinley.

Encouraging to Democrats.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee, with Senator Faulkner in the chair, was held to-night, and the preliminary work of the campaign was mapped out. It was decided to send a number of speeches of Senators and members of Congress and various State papers into the several Congresional districts. The opinion was expressed by Senator Faulkner and others that the Democrats had an excellent chance of recapturing the House of Representatives at the next election.

Socialists Will Have a Ticket.

BOSTON, April 16.—The National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has been directed, by vote of the membership of the party in the country, to call a National Convention in New-York City July 4, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. Besides having candidates for Electors in each of the New-England States, the party will have a ticket at the coming Presidential election in New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, California, Nebraska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Maryland, Minnesota, and a few other States.

International Bimetallism Wanted.

FARGO, N. D., April 16.—The North Dakota Republican platform declares: "We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement." The delegates are C. M. Johnson, O. W. Hanson, S. F. Satterthwait, J. D. Devine, Alexander Hughes, and J. H. Bengenheimer.

Prohibition Candidate for Congress.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 16.—The Prohibition Congressional Convention of the Twenty-second District, held here to-day, nominated Dr. James F. Sweetman of Saratoga for member of Congress, and W. H. Place of Gloversville for Presidential Elector. The delegates to the National Convention are M. Harlee of Fulton, and Emory Potter of Saratoga.

WHERE ELK ARE HUNTED ON SKIS.

Exciting Pursuit of the Big Game in the Rocky Mountains.

From The Spokane (Washington) Review.

There are in these parts many kinds of hunters—bear hunters, deer hunters, lion hunters, &c.—and there is a certain kind of excitement that goes with each, but an elk chase and capture with skis and lasso furnish the most thrilling excitement that one can imagine. Let it be remembered that the elk, in the Rocky Mountains, live up among the crags and peaks; that they are fleet of foot; that when full grown they will weigh from 500 to 800 pounds.

The hunter leaves his camp in the morning fully equipped, wearing upon his feet a pair of skis. Each ski is eight and a half feet long, four inches wide, and about one-half inch thick, and in this country is made of white birch wood. Near the middle is a set of straps or harness for fastening the skis firmly to the feet. The front ends are curved up a little.

He also carries a hand axe in his belt and a stout lasso, fifty to sixty feet in length. Thus equipped, he ascends the mountains; this is slow and tedious work. If he is lucky enough to sight an elk, he figures to get on the upper side of him, and, having unloosened his lasso, starts down the mountain after the prize.

The chase is a rapid one, sometimes as fast as a mile a minute, where there are no trees; coming up to the elk, he throws the lasso over the horns, and now he has another struggle, which ends when he has snubbed his captive to a tree.

C. A. Bryant and Earnest Christianson succeeded in capturing eleven head this Winter—four cows, two large bulls, and five calves—all of which they sold to Mr. Howell, who lives on the east side, about six miles south from Columbia Summit. During their exhibition James Rogers, a photographer, accompanied them, and took many views of what happened while on the hunt. These views will all be finished in about a month.

Mr. Howell will inclose about twelve acres with a high picket fence, in which he will keep his elk herd, and will try the experiment of raising them. Last Winter Bryant and Christianson captured eight head, which they sold to W. H. Ryther, a neighbor of Mr. Howell, which have become thoroughly domesticated and are thriving in fine style. Elk hunting on skis is a sight that would be inexpressibly interesting to an Eastern man.

Congressional Doings.

—Senator Gray in the Senate yesterday continued his argument against the claim of Mr. Du Pont to the vacant seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. The whole drift of the argument was that, as the Senate of Delaware had recognized the right of Mr. Watson to exercise his legislative functions as Speaker of the Senate at the same time that he exercised the duties of Governor, its judgment in the matter was final and conclusive, and no right to review that judgment existed in the Senate of the United States or in any other body.

—The House Foreign Affairs Committee has ordered a favorable report on a joint resolution appropriating $5,000 to meet the expenses of a joint commission with Great Britain for the determination of the true boundary line between the United States and Canada from the St. Lawrence River to Lake of the Woods, Minnesota.

—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Chandler introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument in Woodlawn Cemetery, New-York City, to the memory of Lieut. Commander De Long and his comrades, who lost their lives in the Jeanette arctic expedition.

—The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has ordered a favorable report on the bill for the reorganization of the army. It provides for the enlistment of 30,000 men, seven regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and twenty-five regiments of infantry.

—The House has agreed that Wednesday and Thursday of next week be set aside for consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, the vote on the passage of the bill to be taken Friday, immediately after the reading of the journal.

AFTER THE SECOND PLACE

JERSEY REPUBLICANS WANT HOBART ON THE NATIONAL TICKET.

The Party Bosses Keep the State Convention from Indorsing McKinley for President—They Want the Delegates to Go to St. Louis Prepared to Trade, Barter, and Dicker for the Nomination to the Vice Presidency.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—Whoever the nominee of the St. Louis Convention may be, so long as he shall be taken from the West, New-Jersey will ask for the nomination of Garrett A. Hobart of Paterson for Vice President. The delegates who assembled here to-day at heart were for McKinley.

It was a hard task the leaders had to hold the delegates in check, and to keep them from indorsing the candidacy of the Ohio man, and thus endangering, perhaps, the chances of New-Jersey's leader for the second place on the ticket. Only the skillful management of Sewell held the delegates in line. No other man could have done it. The convention tugged and fretted, but the master hand prevailed, and the delegates from New-Jersey will go to St. Louis uninstructed, but with a perfect understanding that Hobart is to have the second place on the ticket, if it can be brought about.

Outside of the outbursts of applause for McKinley, and the dogged efforts of his out-and-out admirers to have the delegation instructed for him, the State Convention of the Republican Party was without interest. The delegates assembled quietly, and the business of selecting delegates was quickly disposed of.

State Chairman Murphy called the convention to order, and Senator Edward O. Stokes presided. Mr. Stokes, in his opening address, said:

I do not propose to play the role of prophet. I do not even assume to predict who our standard bearer will be. I am content to abide the verdict of St. Louis. It may be that sturdy citizen from New-York, or it may be that distinguished son of Maine, whose liberal courage made possible the achievements of the Congress. It may be the distinguished Senator from Iowa, whose wide experience, broad views, thorough knowledge of financial and industrial affairs are well known, and who is perhaps the real author of reciprocity. Or it might be he whose voice has always been raised in behalf of the toiling masses, who has never been banqueted by a foreign Board of Trade, and whose name of itself is the synonym of protection.

But whoever it may be; whether it be Reed, Morton, McKinley, or Allison, let us not forget that we are Jerseymen. Whomever we may be for, we are Jerseymen first of all. Let us not forget that we have citizens within our own commonwealth worthy of the highest recognition. We have already honored one of them. This year shall we not repeat that experiment and go to the City of Paterson and select another distinguished son in the person of Garret A. Hobart for the Vice Presidential chair?

With this end in view, and awaiting assured honors for New-Jersey, we speed our delegation to St. Louis. Let us send them not as messengers, not as mere automatons with sealed instructions, but as plenipotentiaries, with powers and privileges commensurate with their important mission and sacred trust.

The convention chose for delegates at large Senator Sewell, Garret A. Hobart, Franklin Murphy, and John Kean, and for alternates Clarence B. Breckinridge of Bergen, Barker Gummere of Mercer, H. C. Loudenslager of Gloucester, and Charles Reed of Somerset.

The Committee on Resolutions offered, and the convention adopted, the following resolutions:

1. The Republicans of New-Jersey affirm their adherence to the Republican policy of protection to American labor. Such a tariff should be imposed upon imports as will afford adequate income for the expenses of the Government, avoid increase of the National debt, revive American industries, restore American wages, and re-establish the National prosperity on a sound and stable basis.

2. The reciprocity policy, adopted by a Republican Administration and destroyed by the Democratic Party, should be restored.

3. We believe that the Monroe doctrine should be maintained, and that no extension of monarchical institutions should be permitted on this continent on any pretext.

4. The honor of the American flag and the influence of the Nation in its relations with other people must be vigorously and fearlessly maintained. In our diplomacy there should be more of the spirit and emphasis which command respect. Our navy should be enlarged, so that it may be made an effective factor in any controversies which may arise, and our harbors and sea coasts—especially the exposed sea coasts of our own State—should be protected by an adequate system of defenses.

5. Recalling the struggles and the suffering of our forefathers to secure liberty and independence, we believe that the practical sympathy of this Nation should be extended to all peoples who have been driven, by oppression and wrong, to take up arms in behalf of the right of self-government.

6. The welfare of the country demands that our immigration laws should be amended so as to prevent the admission of all persons whose presence here endangers the social order and disastrously affects the interests of the workingmen.

7. We have always given protection to our shipbuilders. In late years we have neglected to protect carry ing workmen. We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent. of our carrying trade to American ships, and which, if now restored, would again revive our shipping and cause American freights to be paid to Americans.

8. The standard of value in this country and in the other principal commercial nations of the world is gold. Wages and prices have been made and fixed in accordance with this standard, and the welfare of the people demands that it should be maintained. We regard the agitation of the free coinage of silver as a serious obstacle to our country's prosperity.

9. Relying upon the discretion of our delegates to voice the preference of the Republicans of New-Jersey in the National Convention, we refrain from hampering their action by specific instructions, indulging at the same time the hope that redeemed New-Jersey may be represented on the National ticket in the person of the Hon. Garret A. Hobart.

10. We approve and indorse the course of the Republican Legislature of this State for the past three years, under which a great political reform has been accomplished, and we commend and applaud the administration of State affairs so ably inaugurated by Gov. John W. Griggs.

Congressman McEwan of Hudson tried to have inserted a clause recommending the delegates to the National Convention to support McKinley. This was greeted with cheers, but the original resolutions were called for by Senator Sewell, and the vote taken on them as offered. There was a storm of "No's," but the resolutions went through. Then Milton Edgar of Union County made a strong and determined effort to have McKinley indorsed.

Senator Sewell saw trouble ahead. The convention was on the verge of breaking away from control, and was almost stampeded for McKinley. Senator Sewell secured the floor, amid the storm of cheers which greeted the proposition to indorse McKinley, and after several minutes of cheering managed to speak. He declared that, if he knew the majority of the people of the State wanted McKinley or any other man, he and the other delegates to the National Convention would vote for that man; but he did not want any man to go to the convention with a collar about his neck and tagged; therefore, he opposed the resolution. At the conclusion of the speech Senator Sewell moved that the convention adjourn, and it prevailed.

With the exception of John Kean the delegates at large are believed to be McKinley men, although, as they admit, they are for any Western man who can win. They desire a Western man because such a nomination will mean that Garret A. Hobart may make the second place on the ticket. Kean wants Reed for the head of the ticket. Kean and Reed were close personal friends when Kean was a Congressman, and the friendship continues.

The district delegates are:

First District—Robert E. Hand, Cape May; George Hires, Salem.

Second District—Ferdinand D. Roebling, Trenton; Alfred M. Bradshaw, Lakewood.

Third District—T. Frank Appleby, Asbury Park; John T. Herbert, Holmdita.

Fourth District—Stephen K. Large, Hunterdon; A. Blair Kelsey, Warren.

Fifth District—William Barbour, Bergen; Joseph H. Quackenbush, Passaic.

Sixth District—A. Frank Fort, East Orange; Charles Bradley, Newark.

Seventh District—Samuel D. Dickinson and Thomas McEwan, Jersey City.

Eighth District—Frank Bergen, Elizabeth; William Riker, Orange.

All the district delegates are said to be McKinley men.

Basket Ball Championship.

The basket ball tournament for the championship of America, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Basket Ball Club, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, seems to be popular, as teams which ucually are averse to entering open competitions have taken advantage of the mention of a tourney and entered. The team of Company C, Eighth Infantry, Marblehead, Mass., is the latest entry. The Centrals, Eastern Districts, Adelphis, Bay Ridges, Nationals, and the other teams will find them worthy opponents. Dr. H. L. Pettit of the Adelphi Academy will be referee. Two umpires will be the other officials. Entries close on April 20 with A. F. Copland, 2,206 American Tract Society Building, New-York City.

Spring

Buds and blossoms remind us of the best season to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and also of the best medicine for this purpose.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

THE HARLEM CHARITY FESTIVAL.

A Good Sum of Money Realized for Up-town Institutions.

The Harlem Charity Festival last night for the benefit of several unsectarian charities up town, was a social and financial success, the Harlem Opera House being crowded with well-known men and women.

An interesting musical programme was given early in the evening, in which Alexander Greer, Miss Maud Morgan, Miss Lillie Berg, the Lenox Choral Society, Miss Ida L. Morgan, Mme. Methot, Carl Lanzer, the Lillie Berg Glee Club, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKinley, and Miss B. Eloise Oates took part. Selections were given from Mendelssohn, Hasselmans, Neidlinger, D'Hardelot, Paganini, Smart, Mozart, and other composers. After the concert there was dancing.

It was estimated that about $1,200 was realized. The Executive Committee, of which Mr. Millard J. Bloomer is Chairman, will distribute this sum among the Harlem Dispensary, St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, Homeopathic Hospital and Dispensary of Harlem, Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, and West End Exchange for Self-Supporting Women.

Mayor and Mrs. Strong and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy occupied boxes draped with American flags. The West Side Amusement Club occupied twelve boxes. The society circles of Harlem and Washington Heights were represented by many well-known people.

NEW RULES FOR GOLFERS.

Dates for the Open, Amateur, and Women's Championships.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association was held yesterday afternoon at the office of T. A. Havemeyer, 117 Wall Street, President Havemeyer S. L. Parrish, and H. O. Tallmadge being present. The following clubs were elected to membership: Associate Members—Washington (D. C.) Golf Club, Philadelphia Cricket Club, Ardsley Casino, Irvington, N. Y.; Allied Membership—Thistle Golf Club, Rochester, N. Y.; Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J.; Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg, Penn.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. S. L. Parrish and H. O. Tallmadge, presented the by-laws as rewritten by them, and they were adopted.

As Sections 15 and 19 of the new by-laws conflicted somewhat with Rule 2 of "medal play," it was decided to change the rule to read: "If the lowest score be made by two or more competitors, the tie shall be decided by another round, to be played either on the same or on any other day, as the Captain, or, in his absence, the Secretary, shall direct, except as provided for in Sections 15 and 19 of the by-laws governing, respectively, the play for the amateur and women's championship competitions."

The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club named the week commencing July 13 as the date for holding the amateur and open championships upon their links, and the Morris County Golf Club named Oct. 6 as the commencement of play for the women's championship.

The principal changes in the by-laws are as follows:

In the amateur competitions the contestants shall first play 36 holes "medal play." The best 16 scores shall then be taken, and the contestants making these scores shall then play 18 holes "match play" until but two competitors remain, who, upon a separate day, shall play the final game, consisting of 36 holes "match play."

The draw shall take place three days before the competition, and the contestants shall be drawn by lot. In case of an uneven number of entries, the Executive Committee shall appoint a player to play with the contestant drawing the bye.

In the event of a tie or ties for the sixteenth place in the "medal play" round, the contestants so tied shall continue to play until one or the other shall have gained a lead by strokes, the hole or holes to be played out. In the event of a tie in any "match play" round, contestants shall continue to play until one or the other shall have won a hole, when the match shall be considered won.

In the women's competition the contestants shall first play 18 holes "medal play." The best eight scores shall then be taken, and the contestants making these scores shall then play 18 holes "match play" until but two competitors remain, who, upon a separate day, shall play the final game, consisting of 18 holes "match play." The draw in the women's championship and the manner of playing off ties shall be conducted in the same way as in the amateur competition.

The Executive Committee may appoint an official handicapper, who may, at the option of the Green Committee of the various clubs, handicap all open amateur handicaps given by clubs which are members of this association. The charge for handicapping shall be $10 for each event handicapped, which shall be paid by the club giving the competition.

AN EYELESS NEEDLE'S WANDERINGS.

It Enters a Man's Neck and Travels Through His Body.

From The Buffalo Express.

Edward A. Cummings is fifty-one years old, healthy and robust, and by occupation a stationary engineer in Lyons, Wayne County. On the morning of June 7 last Mr. Cummings overslept himself, and upon getting up found that he had but a few moments in which to get to work. To make matters worse, the rear collar button on his shirt was gone. He looked around and espied a sewing needle, the eye of which he had broken off in sowing on a button a few days previous. With this eyeless needle the shirt ends were pinned together, the needle doing duty as a button. The needle staid in position all right until evening without any discomfort to Mr. Cummings.

In the evening, as he was about to go to bed, Mr. Cummings reached behind his head to remove the needle and was surprised to find that it was gone. Two days later Mr. Cummings began to feel excruciating pains in the right shoulder and down the right side. These pains were so severe that on July 15 he was obliged to quit work and consulted Dr. Myron E. Carmer, who, thinking that rheumatism was to blame, prescribed liniments and mustard plasters, both of which were used with good effects, and at the end of a week Mr. Cummings went to work again.

Then the pains began bothering him again, and seemed to keep moving down the right side, lower each day. It was with great difficulty that Mr. Cummings was able to keep his position until March 28, when he resigned, saying that he was bothered so much by rheumatism that he must leave the place, as it was damp. On April 1 Mr. Cummings was seized with sharp pains right below the right hip, which bothered him so much that he began an investigation, which revealed a little bunch about the size of a pea. The spot was very much inflamed, and applications of liniment did not allay the pain.

At last Mr. Cummings went to Dr. M. A. Veeder's office and submitted to an examination. After examining the inflamed spot, Dr. Veeder prescribed liniment and hazarded the opinion that a carbuncle might be forming. The sick man managed to walk home and got to his room, when he was seized with more intense pain than ever before. It seemed as if his clothing was irritating something, and was driving it into his flesh. He removed the clothing from the part affected, and discovered the red spot, and in the centre of it something protruding a short distance which looked black. He rubbed his hand over the spot lightly, and gave a shriek of agony. He then grabbed hold of the black object and pulled out the headless needle, which was discolored but not rusty. The next morning Mr. Cummings showed Dr. Veeder the needle, at the same time recalling the instance when he had used it to do duty in place of a button. Since removing the needle Mr. Cummings has experienced no pains.

Town Libraries in Massachusetts.

From The Boston Herald.

Massachusetts has 329 town libraries, of which 256 are owned and managed out and out by the respective municipalities; in 36 they are represented in the management, and there are 20 others to which town money is appropriated. These libraries contain an aggregate of 3,200,000 volumes, and their annual circulation amounts to 6,250,000, or about three volumes per head per year.

OPPOSE THE BRIDGE BILL

ENGINEER MARTIN AND TRUSTEE HENRIQUES DENOUNCE IT.

Say It Would Endanger the Safety of Passengers to Run Elevated Trains—No Room for Surface Cars—Sarcastic Substitute for Mr. Page's Measure—Mayor Wurster Favors General Idea, but Thinks Trustees Should Decide.

The bill introduced by Senator Page, directing the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge to lease the railroad tracks on that structure to the elevated railroad companies, is not regarded with favor by the Bridge Trustees. The hasty action taken by the Senate committee Wednesday has intensified the feeling.

Chief Engineer Martin of the bridge, in speaking of the Page bill, yesterday said:

"The safety of the trains on the bridge depends upon the regularity with which they are run, and upon their distance from preceding and following trains. That can only be accomplished by having trains start sharply on schedule time. It will be impossible for trains running into the station from the elevated roads to arrive and start with any such regularity.

"I can conceive of no method by which the regularity of trains can be maintained, except by being under immediate control of the bridge officials. That is, if one-half the trains are controlled by the Trustees and the other half by the elevated roads, it will be impossible for them to work with such regularity as the trains are now run.

"It would be possible for both surface and elevated cars to run on our present tracks as close as they could get them together, but when they talk of building a superstructure, that is another question, and, in my judgment, it would be unsafe. I think it absolutely impossible for both the surface and elevated roads to run over the bridge, with anything like the efficiency of the present bridge railroad.

"In regard to having the surface cars use the roadway, I will only say that the roadways are seventeen feet wide and the cars nine feet, which would leave a balance of eight feet for other vehicles. We have trucks eight feet wide crossing the bridge, and they would take up all the available space; and, in case of a break, obstruct the entire passageway. Half of the efficiency of the roadway would be destroyed by this method. It has been claimed that vehicles could dart in and out between the cars, but this would be difficult and dangerous.

"So far as the safety of the structure is concerned, it would be able to carry the weight of both the surface and elevated cars, so long as no additional superstructure is built.

"I understand that the elevated companies have plans prepared for making all necessary connections, and that they have a new method for propelling trains across the bridge, but any information in regard to these plans has been strenuously kept quiet. There is no man who can say what the cost of the extensions at Tillary and Centre Streets would be. It took us four years to get one bridge across Centre Street, and the cost of these new connections would undoubtedly be enormous."

Clarence A. Henriques, one of the Trustees, said: "The bill is a legislative monstrosity, in the interest of the corporations, and against the real interests of the people, who will have to raise by taxation the money which, under the bill, will go into the pockets of the corporations interested."

He added he would do all in his power to prevent the proposed iniquity. He said he had drafted a bill of which the following is a copy:

THE TRUE INTENT OF THE ACT RECENTLY FAVORABLY REPORTED TO THE SENATE WITH REFERENCE TO BRIDGE LEGISLATION.

An act to authorize the cities of New-York and Brooklyn to appropriate for the benefit of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company or the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company, or either of them, a sum of money not exceeding $600,000 annually.

The above-named railroad companies, or either of them, affected by this act shall apply the moneys hereby donated to pay: Firstly, their respective floating debts and the interest due or hereafter to become due on all mortgages issued by them; and, secondly, they shall apply the balance of said moneys as dividends on their respective stocks,

PROVIDED, however, that this act shall become null and void should said corporations, or either of them, make any increase in the wages paid their respective employes.

The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, on pain of instant dismissal from office, are hereby empowered to carry this act into effect by a lease of the Brooklyn Bridge to said corporations, on such terms as will fully carry out the true intent and meaning of this act.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, said: "We have a surface railroad bill under consideration, but we have not done anything with it. We won't do anything within the next day or two in that connection.

"I think the idea of crossing the bridge," he added, "is a good one, and we have never opposed it. It would be a general benefit, but I don't think the patrons of our roads should be compelled to pay a fare of seven and a half cents to cross the bridge. The bridge, according to experts, is strong enough to take both the elevated and the surface roads across. As I have said, we are not opposing the idea of crossing the bridge, and as long as we are kept as busy as we are just now we are not bothering very much, one way or the other. We are making $1,500 a day more than we did in 1895."

Register of Arrears Powell said the elevated railroad companies, before they assumed any fresh obligations, should pay their taxes. The two companies were in arrears $420,000.

"I am in favor of the general idea of allowing the elevated railroad cars to cross the bridge," Mayor Wurster said, "and if it is feasible, the surface railroads also.

"I think it is about time that the people of Brooklyn may take the cars near their homes and go right across the bridge without any change. Such a thing would do more to build up Brooklyn than anything else. The second bridge which is to be built is to be used by the railroads and will be simply a highway. People will get in the cars in Brooklyn and go right across to the North River.

"As to this particular bill I have not given it sufficient attention to pass any criticism upon it. My opinion is, however, that the whole matter should be left to the Board of Trustees, and that any bill passed should not be mandatory, but should be permissive. I repeat that I am in favor of the trolley roads having equal advantages on the bridge, provided it is feasible, and the question as to the feasibility of the proposition is one for engineers to determine."

SCANDAL MAY BE AIRED.

Indignant Legislators Yet May Make Themselves Heard.

ALBANY, April 16.—When the bill which proposes to give up the Brooklyn Bridge to the elevated railroads shall be reached on the calendar in the Senate, something is likely to be said with reference to the suspicious and indecent haste with which it was rushed through the Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Until they read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning of the scandalous work of the lobbyists with political "pulls," many legislators had not taken the trouble to learn the circumstances under which the bill "came out." The somewhat astounding statement was made by one member of the committee to THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent that there was "no opposition to it." This Senator was Timothy D. Sullivan. He could not have kept in close touch with the men who were most deeply interested in the bill.

Since the bill was introduced ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan has been in the city on at least two days, a portion of which was devoted to an attempt to line up forces against the bill. He was evidently deceived as to the real influences which resulted in favorable and unanimous action by the committee. It was only a short time before the committee crowded the bill through that Mr. Sheehan expressed himself as confident that it would be killed promptly. The interests he represents are powerful, as he is credited with standing for the entire surface railroad system of Brooklyn.

In spite of what Mr. Sheehan had to say Senator Sullivan persisted that there was no opposition.

The circumstances in connection with the advancement of the bill are that the action was taken within six days from the time it was introduced; that the action was taken at the specific request of a man with a powerful political "pull," who pleaded for corporations worth millions upon millions of dollars; that a request from other corporations which had large interests at stake for a postponement till Tuesday for a hearing was denied; that no notice that the bill was to be acted on was sent to these last-named corporations, and that, while there were political influences on both sides, all the members present voted precisely as they were asked to vote by the representative of the "boss" now in power.

Any bill—good, bad, or indifferent in its merits—acted on under these circumstances would be worthy of closest scrutiny by those who would avoid a scandal.

"It was unanimous," said Senator "Tim" Sullivan. "Why, there wasn't no objection to it. The only man who came around and asked for delay was 'Billy' Sheehan, and he didn't know whether he'd object to it or not. He wanted us to wait till next Tuesday. We offered him till Thursday to make his case, and he wouldn't take that, so in five minutes we voted it out. It was unanimous."

There has been careful calculating by the "lobby" on this bill, and a detailed programme has been laid out for such action as will put the measure through both houses. The scandalous work of yesterday was a part of this programme.

The same bill is now in the Assembly Cities Committee, and has not been considered. Very craftily it has been planned by the lobbyists, who seem confident of their ability to manipulate the legislators that nothing shall be done in the Assembly until the bill has passed the Senate. Then it is the programme to make an onslaught on the Cities Committee, get Edward Lauterbach, with his political "pull," to repeat his performance of two days ago, and rush the bill through the Assembly.

That will be in the closing days of the session, and in the rush the lobby expects that the magnitude of the interests will be lost to sight.

But, in view of the scandalous use of a political "pull" already in evidence, and the great importance of the legislation, the programme may fail.

BRIDAL GIFTS

Attention is invited to entirely new and exclusive designs in

Sterling (925/1000 fine) Silverware

particularly appropriate for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

The WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

SECOND-CLASS CITIES CHARTER.

Provision for Police Commissioners May Kill the Bill.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Assembly Cities Committee has decided to report favorably the bill prepared by the commission appointed last year to draft a charter for the government of cities of the second class—that is, the cities of Albany, Troy, Syracuse, and Rochester.

The principal change in the bill is in Section 175, which provides for the selection of Police Commissioners in each of the cities. This section, as it will be reported, will provide for four Commissioners, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party or organization. The Common Council shall elect. Each member of the Council shall be allowed to vote for not more than two Commissioners. The Commissioners shall hold office for two years and shall serve without pay.

A good deal of opposition to this proposed charter has been manifested, and even as amended, there is serious objection to it by some members.

Senator White of Syracuse says that subcommittees of the Senate and Assembly Cities Committee have been considering the charter for some time, and it is thought that it will not be enacted into a law this session. The Senator himself is opposed to the appointment of Police Commissioners by the Common Council.

Ballot Law Amendments.

ALBANY, April 16.—Senator Raines's bill revising the ballot laws was passed by the Senate to-day without objection. Senator Cantor said he desired it amended in relation to the pay of election officers, which he said was too small in the larger cities. He said that the provisions of the law in relation to naturalized citizens were being challenged as too stringent. The proposition that certified copies of naturalization papers must be produced was too stringent. Senator Cantor said, however, that he would leave the amendments to be made in the Assembly.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, April 16.—The House has passed House bills prohibiting a surface car passing one that is at a standstill; authorizing a railroad station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, New-York City; providing for the payment of New-York City election officers; authorizing the granting of permits in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo to connect by overhead passageways, buildings on opposite sides of a street; authorizing New-York City to tear down the Forty-second Street Reservoir, and the use of the land by the Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Library.

Hospital Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 16.—The New-York City Contagious Hospital bill, which had previously been passed by the Senate, was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 89 to 42. Messrs. Stanchfield and O'Grady made vigorous protests, on the ground that a hospital for the treatment of scarlet fever in the location proposed would endanger the children of the tenement-house district of the Eighteenth Ward. The bill was advocated by Mr. Austin and Speaker Fish, and considerable politics was injected into the discussion.

New-York and Brooklyn Bills.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Assembly Cities Committee to-morrow will report about forty New-York and Brooklyn bills, among them those prohibiting changes of salaries of assistant clerks in city courts; compelling plumbers to have certificates of competency; providing for four physicians in the Fire Department; authorizing the improvement of the water front, and a number of minor measures.

Fire Department Salaries.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Senate to-night passed the Ford bill, fixing salaries in the New-York Fire Department as follows: Chiefs, $6,000 per annum; Deputy Chiefs, $4,500; Chiefs of Battalion, $3,600; Captains or Foremen, $2,500; Assistant Foremen or Assistant Captains, $2,100. Those salaries are to be fixed in the discretion of the Fire Board.

Adjournment April 30.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Legislature probably will adjourn sine die April 30, at noon. The Senate Finance Committee to-day, after canvassing the legislative situation, agreed unanimously to report favorably the Assembly resolution to adjourn April 23, with an amendment fixing the date of final adjournment at April 30.

The Narcotic Instruction Bills.

ALBANY, April 16.—The narcotic instruction bills were before the Senate to-day. Senator Malby spoke for his modified bill and Senator White for the compromise measure reported by the Committee on Public Education. A motion to recommit failed, and the bills were made a special order for Tuesday.

Capitol Appropriation Cut.

ALBANY, April 16.—The bill for continuing work on the Capitol was amended by the Senate to-day and ordered reprinted. By a vote of 26 to 15 the appropriation of $500,000 for contract work was stricken out. As the bill now stands, it simply appropriates $510,000 for continuing work by days' labor.

Pure Beer Hearing in Albany.

ALBANY, April 16.—The hearing which was to have been held in New-York City next Saturday upon Senator Ford's bill providing for the brewing of pure lager beer, ale, and porter in this State has been postponed to Wednesday, when it will be held here.

A Free Textbook Plan.

ALBANY, April 16.—Assemblyman Babcock to-day introduced a bill providing that free textbooks shall be furnished to all pupils in the public schools, the books to be paid for out of money received from excise taxes.

Notes at the Capitol.

—A bill increasing to $8,000 the salary of the chief engineer of the New-York Dock Department will be reported favorably to the House. In the Senate the enacting clause of the same bill was stricken out, thus killing the measure.

—A House bill levying dog taxes in cities of from 20,000 to 800,000 population, for the benefit of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, has passed the Senate.

—Mr. Adler has introduced a bill providing that for $150 each licenses be issued to proprietors of New-York City ballrooms to sell liquor between 1 and 5 A. M.

—Senator Sullivan has introduced a bill authorizing railroads on West Eighty-seventh and West Eighty-eighth Streets, between Central Park and the North River.

—The House bill authorizing Brooklyn magistrates to order inebriates committeed to hospitals has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—Gov. Morton has nominated Leonard Burrett of Spencerport as a manager of the Rochester State Hospital.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill authorizing the issue of $6,000,000 New-York dock improvement bonds.

—The Upper Hudson Commission bill has been referred for a hearing by the Senate Committee.

—The House bill authorizing the sale of flowers, ice, and milk Sundays has passed the Senate.

—The annual appropriation bill has been passed by the Senate.

FRIENDLESS WOMEN CARED FOR.

Good Work Accomplished at the Day Star Industrial Home.

The Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, at present located at 213 West Twenty-fourth Street, is in need of donations of money and clothing for the unfortunate women sheltered and cared for in the institution. The home was founded about two years and a half ago by Mrs. E. G. Draper, (Sister Charlotte,) and during that time over 600 homeless and destitute women have been received there and cared for. Over 500 of these women have been placed in situations and have become self-supporting, and 200 of them are now contributing members of the home. Thirty girls who had been wayward have been returned to their families and are now respectable members of society.

The home is entirely unsectarian, and no question of race or religion enters into the qualifications for admission. Three classes of women are admitted and cared for at the home. One consists of respectable women who are homeless and destitute, and who cannot find shelter elsewhere. They are cared for until situations can be found for them. A second class comprises young girls who have been deceived, but have not associated with the vicious. They are given shelter and protection and in many cases are returned to their families. The third class are women who have lived wicked lives, but who are willing to reform, and they are helped to become self-supporting and self-respecting.

The house in West Twenty-fourth Street, which has been occupied since the foundation of the institution, has become too small for its purposes, and on May 1 the home will remove to 140 West Twenty-sixth Street. Sister Charlotte, the founder and manager, appeals to the charitable for donations of money, furniture, and cast-off clothing of any kind. Books for the library will be also gratefully received. The home is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and regular monthly subscriptions would be much appreciated.

JAMES D. SMITH BUYS THE VIKING.

Will Use Her This Summer Instead of the Pocahontas.

GREENPORT, N. Y., April 16.—Ex-Commodore James D. Smith yesterday bought the big schooner yacht Viking, which for the past four years has lain idle at Sterling Basin. The bargain was a private one, but it is generally supposed the old-time ocean pleasure craft was purchased at a remarkably low figure. The sloop yacht Pocahontas, used by Mr. Smith last season, is now hauled out on Fordhal's ways, where she received a thorough painting, after which she was covered up with canvas. She will be disposed of as quickly as possible.

The schooner yacht Water Witch, ex-Commodore Banks, in charge of Capt. Warren Youngs; the schooner yacht Cavalier, Jefferson Hogan, Atlantic Yacht Club; the sloop yacht Thistle, Mr. Ford; the schooner yacht Winona, Lawyer Anthony Barrett of Brooklyn, and the steam yacht Vision, W. H. Benedict, are also at Sterling Basin being rapidly gotten in shape for Summer cruising.

At the Greenport Harbor and Improvement Company's ways and basin the schooner yacht Amorita, owned by W. Gould Brokaw, and designed by A. Cary Smith, and the steam yacht Free Lance, owned by F. A. Schermerhorn, also designed by Smith, are both hauled out on the ways, where a thorough scraping and painting are in progress, after which both yachts will go into commission next month. The sloop cutter Norota,

FUTURE UNDER EVOLUTION

WHAT MAY BE IN STORE FOR MAN IN THE TIME TO COME.

Prof. John Fiske, the Historian, Lectures Before the Nineteenth Century Club—Material Needs May Be Supplied Abundantly, and Then Will Begin the Power of the Cultivated Mind—More Work for Brain, Less for Muscle.

Prof. John Fiske, the historian, spoke last night in Sherry's before the Nineteenth Century Club on "The Future of Man from an Evolution Standpoint." He began by showing that progress was not a universal concomitant of evolution, and that it was only achieved when all the conditions were favorable. There was also great irregularity in progress, as, for example, in the solar system, where the planets of intermediate size and the satellites of Jupiter were the only places where life, as we knew it, was possible.

One lesson from this irregularity, Prof. Fiske said, was that nature concentrated herself on the favored spot to the neglect of other places not so forward in the race. Thus in the second great era of the geologic ages of the world's history mammalia had more rapid progress at the expense of dinosauri, until nothing was left of the latter, once so great and widespread, but a few snakes and crocodiles.

Out of mammals had come in turn the primates—that is, animals with prehensile hands. In these, owing to their powers of examination and observation, intelligence increased at a far greater rate than in any other mammals. One day a common ancestor of apes and men had had a little more intelligence than was usual with others. Instead of this intelligence dying out and becoming lost, it grew and persisted by the favorable operation of natural selection, until the gulf between man and apes was finally established.

Prof. Fiske pointed out a general law of evolution to the effect that when intelligence had once been brought to a point that animals could work changes by its aid, nature no longer interfered. Thus, when primitive man discovered how to use a crowbar, nature gave up all thought of making stronger bones for men's arms. Improvements in the eyes of civilized persons stopped when lenses began to be used. When a man can kill a bear for its hide, his own skin remains thin. This law accounted for the great physical resemblance and psychical difference which existed between man and the apes.

It was well to bear in mind, Prof. Fiske said, that though man had existed for hundreds of thousands of years upon the earth, it was only 4,000 years since he began to record his ideas, so that during this vast space of time his intelligence must have been growing, while that of the ape stood still.

The great progress of the future is to be one of ideas—a spiritual and psychical growth. Not the whole human race would participate in this forward movement. Neither the Andaman Islander nor the native Australian would ever rise much above his present condition, not far removed from that of the primitive man.

The purpose in nature, the dramatic tendency of the universe, the purpose of creation, were to develop the human soul. All moral, intellectual, and æsthetic qualities have ultimately reached the spiritual goal. The present day might be one of skepticism owing to the fuly aroused apreciation of the theory of Copernicus, which displaced man from his pedestal as the centre of the universe, and made him a subsidiary atom on a minor planet. But there would in all probability be a huge revival of religion in the near future, like that which occurred in the thirteenth century and built the cathedrals of Europe, gave us the poem of Dante and the paintings of the early Italian masters.

Prof. Fiske thought that the belief in another world was likely to continue, especially as it had the support by analogy of the doctrine of evolution. The effect of the last hundred years' progress was to make man the machine-maker or force creator to a greater extent than ever before in the world's history. In other words, the future would throw more and more work upon man's brain and less and less upon his muscle. Prof. Fiske said he looked forward confidently to the day when the material needs of all mankind would be supplied abundantly. After that would begin the limitless consuming power of the cultivated mind.

MADE A RECORD FOR APRIL 16.

Thermometer Registers 85—Fatal Case of Heat Prostration.

New-York weather, which has a bias for extremes, and which lately seems to have gone into the record-breaking business, established a new mark yesterday, breaking with a redundency of heat all previous records for April 16. The average temperature for that date throughout the past twenty years is 46°. The average for yesterday's meteorological vagary expressed in degrees is 74.

The mercury lifted itself level with the eighty-five-degree mark yesterday afternoon, having traveled from the sixty-five mark, which it registered at 3 A. M. It was 64° at 6 A. M., 69° at 9, 82° at noon, 85° at 3, and 83° from 4 to 6 P. M. Then it dropped gradually, and was 77° at 9 P. M., and 75° an hour later.

The humidity was slight throughout the day, there being but 58 per cent. of moisture in the air, and this caused many who had not consulted thermometers or called up the Weather Bureau to think that the day was cooler than its summerlike predecessor, whereas it was in reality warmer.

According to Mr. Dunn, the warm wave extends over the entire country eastward of the Mississippi Valley, and ranging from Canada to the Gulf. The temperature in Boston at 8 A. M. was 64°, in Pittsburg it was 68°; Chicago, 66°; St. Paul, 50°; St. Louis, 72°; New-Orleans, 68°; Atlanta, 66°, and Jacksonville, 70°.

The Weather Bureau sees no immediate change in sight, and it is predicted that cool breezes may not come before the 1st of next week.

Gaecobe Collitti, thirty-seven years old, of 302 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was overcome by the heat yesterday morning at Bremer Avenue and Devoe Street. He was removed to Fordham Hospital, where he died.

BROOKLYN'S ROUGH RIDERS.

Interesting Exhibition by the Mounted Athletic Association.

A novel and interesting exhibition of rough riding and other equestrian events was given in the spacious tanbark arena of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club last evening by the club's Mounted Athletic Association, which is composed of young men. The participants made a very fine appearance, attired in their uniform of light breeches, fatigue caps, and white sweaters, on the front of which were emblazoned in red a saddle, whip, spur, and the association's initials, "M. A. A."

Bareback exercises, consisting of vaulting on and off a galloping horse and jumping hurdles; sabre drill, and Cossack riding, or standing up in crossed stirrups while the horse was at full speed, composed the first part of the programme. Afterward there was an exciting potato race, which was won by E. S. Hewitt. Next came two amusing Gymkahna events, an umbrella race and a manikin race. W. M. Tuttle won the former, and the honors in the other contest were divided between G. H. Potter and S. C. Pirie.

For the last number there was a mounted wrestling match between two teams of four each, the winning side being W. M. Tuttle, W. C. Candee, W. G. Gilmore, Jr., and J. M. White, Jr. Capt. Philip Del Bosco, the instructor of the class, commanded the events. He was accompanied through the exercises by Master Jack Dykman, who rode a pony and acted as bugler. The display of horsemanship was very fine, the riders showing marked skill in the saddle and bareback. After the exhibition the members of the class were entertained at supper by William N. Dykman at the Montauk Club. An appreciative throng of spectators was present.

Yale Hockey Team to Play St. Nicholas

The Yale hockey team will play its second game against the St. Nicholas Skating Club seven on the ice of the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to-morrow night at 8:15 o'clock. This match promises to be even more closely contested than the first, (which was won by the St. Nicholas team by a small margin,) as the Yale team will be strengthened by the presence of "Brinck" Thorne, the famous halfback and Captain of the Yale football eleven of last Fall. Thorne is said to play a dashing game, and Malcolm Chace, the Yale Captain, and he should make a pair of centre forwards. The St. Nicholas team will present its regular strong combination, with the exception of Chace, who will, of course, play with his university team on this occasion.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The Liberal Party in the Dominion Is in Favor of Its Establishment.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Edward Farrar of Toronto, one of the leaders of the Liberal Party in Canada, has addressed a long and carefully prepared communication to the House Committee on Ways and Means on the subject of reciprocity. Mr. Farrar, after an exhaustive review of the past history of the subject, says:

The Conservative Party adopted protection, so it is said, because it was unable to obtain closer trade relations with the United States and in order to force the United States to concede them. The protectionist interests are now so strong politically that to-day the party places protection first and reciprocity last.

During the last few years Canadian imports from the United States have grown, while those from Great Britain have fallen off. The imports from the United States for the fifteen years 1881 to 1895, were $752,000,000, the imports from Britain during the same period being $638,000,000. American iron and steel are displacing British in the Canadian market, and there is a growing call for American machinery and other manufactures, which are in many cases better adapted than British to Canadian conditions and requirements. With a liberal reciprocity treaty favoring American manufactures, there can be no doubt that the imports from the United States would rapidly increase, to the benefit alike of the Canadian farmer and the American artisan.

The protective tariff in Canada has not fulfilled expectations. The home market is small numerically, and scattered over a vast area. Hence the cost of selling and shipping goods is exorbitant, and the cost of manufacturing them high, because manufacturers are unable to specialize their labor and machinery for the production of special lines. It happens also that coal is found only at the extremities of the Dominion, in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, 4,000 miles apart.

The percentage of increase in the population of the Dominion between 1881 and 1891, with protection in force, was only 11.76, or less than the percentage in an old and overcrowded community like England and Wales, and not half as great as the percentage in the United States. It cannot be doubted that the slow progress of Canada is due in great part to her economic disabilities.

The Liberal Party thinks that these and other questions affecting the welfare of the two countries might be placed upon a satisfactory basis by means of a general scheme for closer commercial intercourse. Liberals do not discuss the questions of political union in their platforms or in their speeches before the public, and have nothing to say on that subject. But they do think that both the United States and Canada would be benefited by the adoption of more intimate trade relations, and should they obtain power a few weeks hence, will, no doubt, take an early opportunity of placing the case before the Government at Washington.

SUICIDE IN HIS BURNING HOME.

Maxwell Was Remorseful After He Threw a Lamp at His Mother.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 16.—Word reached here to-day of a horrible case of suicide in Sussex County last night. John Maxwell, a young man of Acheson is said to have been intoxicated, and when his mother scolded him for being so he became enraged and threw a lighted oil lamp at her. The lamp did not strike the woman, but burst and set fire to the house.

Mother and son escaped from the burning building, a crowd gathered, but as the village had no means of extinguishing fires, the men had to stand by and watch the house burn.

Maxwell, it is said, became sober at once, and then frantic with grief over his act. He rushed into the flames before any one realized what he intended doing. He did not return and was burned to death. His body has not been recovered. The story was brought here by a farmer who lives not far from the Maxwell home.

JAMAICA'S COLOR-LINE FIGHT.

Man Who Claims to be an Indian Tried Under Truant Law.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 16.—James Hunter, who claims to be an Indian, was tried before Justice Wood to-day for failing to send his nine-year-old daughter to the colored school.

He was represented by Francis H. Van Vechten, who made no defense, depending upon the insufficiency of the evidence against his client.

Justice Wood reserved judgment until Monday, when Mr. Van Vechten will submit a brief.

Superintendent of Schools Ballard and Truant Officer Wright were the only witnesses against Hunter. Prof. Ballard said he had refused to admit Hunter's child to the white school because of her color, and that the Board of Education had approved his action. Mr. Wright testified to the fact that Hunter did not send his girl to the colored school.

"There is no evidence to show," Lawyer Van Vechten said, "that the child was not receiving suitable instruction at home."

LADY BERESFORD'S NEW DEED.

In the First She Neglected to Assign Her Dower Right.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 16.—A deed signed by Lady Lily W. Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough, has been filed in the County Clerk's office here.

The deed was drawn in the office of the United States Consul General in London, and was designed to correct an error in a former instrument filed Oct. 18, 1894. It conveys the entire country seat and grounds of Louis C. Hamersley, at Sands Point, to Carrie V. Mesick of Brooklyn for $10,000.

The former deed made the conveyance, but did not expressly transfer the dower right in the property. The mistake was discovered recently, and the new deed was drawn up.

The Sands Point property is one of the handsomest on the north shore of Long Island. It was formerly owned jointly by Lloyd S. Brice and Louis C. Hamersley, the first husband of Lady Beresford.

WAR OVER AUSTIN CORBIN'S FENCE.

Highway Commissioners Say He Closed a Public Road.

ISLIP, L. I., April 16.—Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, and Highway Commissioners Robinson, Cock, and Gibson are at war over a road near Mr. Corbin's country seat which the railroad magnate closed up. When Roadmaster Higbie appeared there with laborers to make repairs Mr. Corbin threatened him with arrest if the men destroyed the fence erected across the road. The Commissioners claimed it was a public highway, and had been open 150 years. Mr. Corbin claims he owns the land, and refuses to settle amicably. The Highway Commissioners to-day ordered Roadmaster Higbie to repair the road. This was done, and preparations are now being made to fight the railroad President.

Was Part of Ailsa's Cargo.

Since the arrival at Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday last of the schooner William K. Park, which reported having passed, off Barnegat on April 10, wreckage consisting of a number of cases of goods and broken boxes, one of which was picked up by the schooner and found to contain infants' cloth caps and ladies' straw hats, there has been some anxiety in shipping circles, it being feared that an outward-bound steamer for Jamaica had foundered. The mystery was cleared up yesterday. At the office of Pim, Norwood & Kellock, agents for the Atlas Line of steamers, an examination of the bill of lading of their steamer Ailsa, which was sunk in the Narrows after being in collision with the French liner La Bourgogne on Feb. 20, was made, and the description of the case picked up by the Park left no doubt, Mr. Kellock said, that it was a portion of the Ailsa's cargo.

Moved the Town Safe.

SAYVILLE, L. I., April 16.—Every time a new Town Clerk is elected for the town of Islip, he moves the town safe, a cumbrous, old-fashioned affair, to the village in which he lives. It left here for Islip two years ago. It is being brought back to-day amid rejoicing. Julius Houser of this village having been chosen Town Clerk at the recent election.

An East River Mystery.

The body of a man was found floating in the East River, opposite Pier 6, by the crew of the tug Eddie H. Garrison, last evening. It had undoubtedly been in the water several weeks. There was a long and deep cut over the right eye. This gave rise to the suspicion that the man may have been murdered.

Renaming Brooklyn Streets.

The Aldermanic Committee on Renaming Streets met in the Brooklyn City Hall last night. They decided to allow Adams Street to remain as it was. Adams Avenue will in future be called Maple Avenue, and Adams Place will be renamed. Agate Street will not be changed, but Agate Court will have to be renamed.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

CENTRAL VERMONT RECEIVERS DROP THE RUTLAND DIVISION.

Grand Trunk Traffic Now Diverted to the Central Division—The Freight Business of the Maine Central Consequently Greatly Increased—The Future of the Rutland Road in Doubt—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to Again Visit America.

Central Vermont affairs appear to have taken on a new phase. Orders have been issued from the receivers' office, at St. Albans, to divert all traffic, both freight and passenger, from the Rutland Division, sending via White River Junction, if destined to points north of Essex Junction. This leaves the Rutland Road without business, except purely local traffic.

The further management of the Rutland Division between Bellows Falls, Vt., and Burlington is regarded as very uncertain. The Central Vermont receivers wish to be relieved, evidently, from paying the Rutland rental, and it is thought that they will give up the road. The Delaware and Hudson, which owns large blocks of stock, may operate it, or the Rutland Company may do so independently. The Central holds the key to the situation at both ends, largely controlling the traffic. There is some talk that the Fitchburg may be induced to take it.

A dispatch from London says that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson will sail for America on the 25th of this month. The object of his trip is said to be to inspect the road. At the next meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders, President Wilson will report on several important financial measures, the most important being the receivership of the Vermont Central Railroad, now under the control of the Grand Trunk.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 16.—Central Vermont matters continue to interest citizens along the line of the Rutland Division. Nearly all locomotives and crews of men, except enough to man a few local trains, have been transferred to the Central Division. The Boston and Maine, between here and Windsor, is rushed with three times as much traffic as last week, drawing Central freight in addition to their own traffic. About noon to-day a special train reached here over the Boston and Maine, bringing General Manager Mackinnon, Assistant General Manager Evans, Superintendents Ray and Ransom, with a number of officials of that system. It is supposed that their visit just now indicates a prospect of their taking the Rutland Road.

J. J. HILL'S VIEWS.

No Thought of Great Northern and Northern Pacific Consolidation.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, said yesterday, in relation to the possibility of a consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Lines: "The Supreme Court of the United States has declared such a consolidation illegal, and there is nothing further to be looked for in that direction. In fact, we ceased considering the project over three months ago. I think the Northern Pacific reorganization plan will succeed. Its promoters are conservative and have marked the interest charges down. We are entirely satisfied to have the Northern Pacific security holders run the road and pay its debts and be charged with the responsibility of meeting all proper obligations, rather than have it operated by officers of two or three courts constantly contending for jurisdiction.

"We do not contemplate any extension of our own line. There are no rate controversies pending between our road and the Northern Pacific Railway. In fact, we practically never had any. There have been rate complications on the Pacific coast involving all transcontental lines, but these, I trust, may now be considered settled. As to the maintenance of rates, I can only say we have no reason to do otherwise than maintain rates."

Change in the Pacific Railroads Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day inserted the following new section in the Pacific Railroads Settlement bill: "And that said companies hereinbefore mentioned, their successors, lessees, and assigns, shall cooperate in making connections with all railroads of other companies now or hereafter built to points of junction with the roads, and shall share equally with companies owning such roads in the cost thereof; and at any point where two or more railroads shall connect with their roads or either of them, they and their successors, lessees, and assigns shall afford to all such connecting roads equal times, terms, rates, and facilities for the interchange of traffic, both passenger and freight, between such connecting roads and their respective roads and every part thereof. And any contract, arrangement, or device by sale, lease, consolidation, through-car service, or otherwise, intended for or resulting in any preference or advantage whatsoever to any such railroad, so connecting at any such common point to which shall subject any such railroad so connecting at any such common point to any prejudice or disadvantage whatsoever, is hereby declared to be unlawful."

The object of this addition is to give the several roads centring at Omaha connections west.

Baltimore and Ohio's Needs.

John K. Cowen, President and receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, gave the following information yesterday to a Baltimore representative of the New-York News Bureau:

"The contracts for more engines and cars will be ready and bids advertised for probably before the end of this week. The company wants 75 locomotives and about 5,000 freight cars, and as soon as bids are received an award will speedily be reached and the work of building the additional equipment will begin. Most of the engines are to be for freight service, but a few of them are designed for fast passenger trains. It is not expected that any more changes will soon be made in the official staff of the company, but a general effort is in progress to place the railroad in shape to handle a heavy amount of traffic and to get the business as speedily as possible. The gross earnings of late years have been from $23,000,000 to $26,000,000 per annum, and it is hoped to raise them to $30,000,000."

Railway Men from Japan.

Three distinguished Japanese railroad men are now on their way east from Vancouver, engaged in the task of inspecting American railroads. They are General Traffic Manager Taro Adachi, Superintendent T. Hiraoca, and Engineer S. Mimura of the Nippon Tetsudo Kwaisha—Japan Railway Company.

The visitors are making this trip in the interests of the transportation companies in Japan, of which they represent the largest. They consider Americans the most progressive people, and look to this country for improvements in engineering science. They will visit San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and New-York, studying the railroad systems, and will then embark for Liverpool, England.

A Populist Railroad Scheme.

Articles of incorporation of the American Railway Company have been filed in Des Moines, Iowa. The purpose of this company is to build a road from Council Bluffs to Chicago. The headquarters are to be in Des Moines. The plan is to sell stock in ten-dollar shares, payable $1 every three months. The road is to be operated at cost, and no salary over $3,000 is to be paid. James T. Green, a prominent Des Moines man, is the author of the enterprise. The capital stock is $5,000,000. Populists all over the country are said to be co-operating in the enterprise.

Hood's Pills

Win favor everywhere, because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, nausea, bad taste. 25c.

James B. Brewster & Co.
(Established 1838.)

We beg to inform our old friends and the general public that we have purchased the entire plant, including material and unfinished carriages, of J. B. Brewster & Co., at 311 to 319 West 43d St., and are now fully prepared to promptly fill all orders.

Mr. J. B. Brewster is the Head of the new House; and, as in the past, we shall continue to devote ourselves exclusively to the production of work of the best class only.

For the present our only place of business will be 311 to 319 West 43d Street.

Boston's Union Station.

BOSTON, April 16.—The Legislative Committee on Railroads voted to-day not to refer the matter of a Southern Union Station to a commission. It is understood that the sub-committee will draft a bill following closely the lines laid out by the railroads, with possibly a few minor changes. The bill will probably be reported within a week.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Counsel for the Burlington and Missouri Railroad has appealed from the decision of the Transcontinental Passenger Association's Chairman that the Southern Pacific has no right to make agents of other lines its sub-agents for the purpose of witnessing the signature of persons buying restricted tickets. The appealing road contends that when the agreement was formed the understanding was that the Southern Pacific would continue the practice of selling tickets to resident agents of Eastern roads.

—Stockholders of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railway have voted to change the name of the road to the Michigan, Ohio and Southern Railway, and have authorized the cancellation of the old mortgage bonds and a new issue of $10,000,000 each of stock and bonds. The new company will absorb the West Virginia, Ohio and Western, the Detroit and Toledo Short Line, the Central Michigan, the Michigan and Ohio Belt Line, and several other short roads in Michigan and Ohio.

—Edward S. Richards filed a suit for $1,000,000 damages in the Federal Court at Chicago, last Wednesday, against the Grand Trunk Railroad, alleging infringement on his patent grain transferring apparatus. The bill complains that the railroad is using his invention without paying him any royalty.

—The Board of Directors of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company met in Galveston, Texas, last Wednesday and elected F. P. Olcott President and George J. Gould and H. C. Rouse an executive board to perfect plans for the road's reorganization.

—The Ottumwa Electric Railway, Light, Power, and Steam Company, capital, $500,000, has gone into the hands of a receiver. J. H. Merrill, wholesale grocer of Ottumwa, Iowa, has been appointed by Judge Woolson of the Federal Court.

—Cyrus H. Jenkins, head of the Northern Division of the Great Northern, with headquarters at Grand Forks, has been appointed Superintendent of the Montana Central Railway, with headquarters in Great Falls.

—An officer of the Pullman Palace Car Company, speaking of the proposed legislation reducing sleeping-car rates, says that the books show that companies like few of the Pullman cars pay, even at the present rates.

—Dispatches from St. Louis announce the fact that prominent shippers of beef from that city have received summonses to appear before the Federal Grand Jury to testify as to matters concerning their business.

—James G. Mooney has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Chicago Great Western, with headquarters in Cincinnati.

—F. A. Hernance of New-Haven, has been elected Grand President of the Independent Order of Railway Conductors.

—For the second week in April the earnings of the Toledo and Ohio Central show an increase of $10,000.

—Five hundred new coal cars have just been delivered to the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City.

—Roswell Miller, President of the St. Paul Road, is in New-York.

Offices for Correction Department.

The Department of Correction has been moved from its cramped quarters in the old Charities and Correction Building, at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street, to a new building at 148 East Twentieth Street, where Commissioner Wright and his staff of clerks will have all the office accommodation they require. The offices vacated by the Correction Department will probably be given over for the use of Superintendent Blake of the Outdoor Department, who is in need of more space.

Salvation Army Correspondence.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army will return from Chicago Sunday evening, and on Monday he will give out for publication all the correspondence between International Headquarters in London and Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth, which led to the withdrawal of the latter from the Salvation Army. The correspondence, it was said yesterday, will be submitted without comment.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, westerly winds, becoming variable, warm, during the day, but slightly cooler by Friday evening, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair and continued warm weather Friday, southwesterly winds.

MAINE, generally fair, preceded by showers in extreme northern portion, easterly winds, becoming variable. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, cooler in the interior, easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, cooler, easterly winds, becoming variable. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, fair, light variable winds, cooler in Connecticut.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, generally fair and continued warm weather Friday, possibly local showers during the afternoon or evening, southerly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and ALABAMA, fair, continued warm southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, generally fair, southerly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, showers, winds shifting to northeasterly. NEW-MEXICO, local showers in northern, fair in southern portion, cooler, fresh and brisk southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, showers, winds shifting to easterly, cooler. ARKANSAS, partly cloudy, local showers, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, followed by local showers in extreme western portion during the afternoon or night, southerly winds, slightly cooler by Friday night.

WEST VIRGINIA, continued warm fair weather Friday, cooler Saturday, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, generally fair, light to fresh westerly winds, cooler by Friday night. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, generally fair, warm during the day, cooler by Friday night, light to fresh variable winds. INDIANA, generally fair, cooler Friday night, variable winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, but conditions are favorable for local thunderstorms, northerly winds in northern portion, southerly winds in southern portion, cooler. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, cooler, light to fresh northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, northerly winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, northerly winds, cooler. MISSOURI, partly cloudy, probably local showers, cooler, variable winds. IOWA, partly cloudy, probably local showers in southern portion, much cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, cooler in southeastern, warmer in northwestern portion, northerly winds.

KANSAS, local rains, easterly winds, much cooler in eastern portion. NEBRASKA, local showers in southern, fair in northern portion, northeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer in western portion, northerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, winds shifting to westerly. COLORADO, local snows or rains, followed by clearing weather, warmer in northern portion, easterly winds. WYOMING, local snows, followed by fair, warmer weather, northeasterly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

The barometer has risen except on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Southwest and Northwest, where it has fallen slowly. The area of high pressure has remained about stationary over the northern Rocky Mountain stations, and there is a trough of relatively low pressure extending from New-Mexico northeastward to Lake Huron.

High temperatures continue in the districts east of the Missouri, and it is 80° or above to-night in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Eastern New-York. It is much cooler from Wisconsin southwestward to New-Mexico, and it is also cooler on the New-England coast.

The weather continues generally fair in all districts except in Kansas, where local showers are reported. Cloudiness prevails to the west of the Mississippi. Warm and generally fair weather will continue from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast Friday. Cooler weather and possibly local showers are indicated for the Central Mississippi Valley.

This is the fourth day over New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, and the fifth day over the central valleys and the lake regions of the prevalence of very warm weather for the season, the temperatures over the greater portion of these regions ranging over 20° above normal, and in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lake region on the 15th and 16th exceeding any previously recorded by the Weather Bureau during the second decade of April.

The following maximum temperatures, with the excess, as compared with the highest before recorded during the period mention are noted, viz.: April 15, Portland Me., 78.4; Nantucket, 78.8; Albany, 82.2; Alpena, 78.8; Green Bay, 84.9; Davenport, 84.1. April 16, Albany, 88.8; New-York, City, 84.8; Philadelphia, 88.4; Washington City, 88.2; Norfolk, 90.1; Chicago, 84.2; Green Bay, 84.9; Detroit, 86; Cincinnati, 86.2; Indianapolis, 88.8.

Signals are displayed at Corpus Christi and Galveston.

NEW-YORKS MET DEFEAT

WASHINGTON BEAT THEM IN THE OPENING GAME 6 TO 3.

H. Davis, Stafford, and Zearfoss Played Excellent Ball for the Giants, but Gleason Made Two Poor Throws That Let in Runs—The Washington Nine Put Up a Better All-Around Game—A Big Crowd Saw the Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The baseball season of 1896 was opened auspiciously for the Washington Club, it winning from New-York by better all-around work. Gleason's two low throws and Clark's wild pitch in the fifth inning allowed five runs eventually to be scored. There was a crowd present numbering 9,500 people, and it filled every seat in the ground. The day was just the kind for a spirited game.

The field work of H. Davis, Stafford, and Zearfoss was brilliant. Abbey made some remarkable catches, his total being eight put-outs. De Montreville and Rogers also played a phenomenal game. While fewer hits are registered against Clark than Mercer, the latter pitched the better game, as he did not give a base on balls, while Clark gave three and hit a man. Hurst's decisions were received without objection. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, cf...1	1	1	0	0	
Joyce, 3b...1	0	0	0	2	
Abbey, rf...0	0	8	0	0	
Rogers, ss..1	1	2	2	2	
C'w'ght, 1b.1	2	7	2	0	
McGuire, c..0	0	3	0	0	
Rogers, 2b..0	1	4	6	1	
D'M'v'le, ss.0	0	2	5	0	
Mercer, p...2	1	1	1	0	
Total 6	6	27	14	3	

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Gleason, 2b.0	1	1	3	2	
G. Davis, 3b.0	2	0	3	1	
Tiernan, rf..0	1	2	2	0	
Con'ton, ss..0	1	2	2	0	
V'Haltren, cf.1	1	1	1	0	
H.Davis, 1b.1	1	14	0	0	
Stafford, lf.0	1	4	0	0	
Clark, p....1	1	0	1	0	
Zearfoss, c..0	1	4	1	0	
Total 3	9	27	10	4	

Washington	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	—6
New-York	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 1; New-York, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 3; New-York, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New-York, 6. First base on balls—Off Clark, 3. Struck out—By Mercer, 1; by Clark, 3. Three-base hits—Mercer, H. Davis. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Stafford. Sacrifice hits—McGuire, (2) Stolen base—Van Haltren. Double play—Rogers and Cartwright. Hit by pitcher—By Clark, 1. Wild pitch—Clark. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

BROOKLYN'S GOOD START.

Beat the Baltimores in a Close and Well Played Game.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—There was no band of music nor street parade to incite the ball-loving Baltimoreans to participate in the opening of the season, but more than 13,000 persons, a quarter of whom were ladies in Summer attire, passed through the gates of Union Park before the game was begun. The band was not missed; there was music galore before the contest ended. While the champions were at the bat in the eighth inning, with a chance to win the game, thousands of throats kept up an awful din, but Kennedy maintained his composure, and finally Brooklyn won by a score of 6 to 5.

The early part of the contest was marked by loose fielding, the champions particularly being accredited with some very harmful errors. Anderson found McMahon to his liking, and scored three of Brooklyn's eight hits. After the first inning only four hits were charged against the Brooklyn twirler.

The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Doyle, 1b...1	1	9	0	0	
Keeler, rf...2	1	2	0	0	
Jennings, ss..1	1	2	3	0	
Kelley, lf...1	2	2	0	1	
Brodie, cf...0	0	3	0	0	
Donnelly, 3b.0	1	3	2	0	
Keltz, 2b...0	1	3	2	1	
Robinson, c.0	0	3	1	2	
McMahon, p.0	0	0	1	0	
*St'ksdale ...0	0	0	0	0	
Total....5	7	27	11	6	

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...0	0	3	0	0	
Corcoran, ss.1	1	4	1	0	
Daly, 2b....0	1	2	2	1	
Grim, c....0	0	6	3	1	
Kennedy, p.1	1	0	3	0	
Total....6	8	27	13	3	

*Batted in McMahon's place in ninth inning.

Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off McMahon, 1; off Kennedy, 4. Struck out—By McMahon, 2; by Kennedy, 2. Two-base hits—Keeler, Daly, Corcoran. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Griffin, Doyle, Shindle. Stolen bases—Kelley, Lachance, (2,) Keeler, Doyle, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Kennedy, 1. Passed balls—Robinson, Grim. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Boston	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Hits—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel, Taylor and Clemens. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT CINCINNATI.

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	2	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Hits—Pittsburg, 13; Cincinnati, 10. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Rhines, Fisher, and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	—4
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	—2

Hits—Chicago, 8; Louisville, 3. Errors—Chicago, 1; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Friend and Kittridge, Frazier and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Weldman.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
St. Louis	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	..	—5

Hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 0. Batteries—Young and O'Connor, Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Standing of the Clubs.

Brooklyn	1000	New-York	.000
Washington	1000	Philadelphia	.000
Boston	1000	Baltimore	.000
Chicago	1000	Louisville	.000
St. Louis	1000	Cincinnati	.000
Pittsburg	1000	Cleveland	.000

Harvard 18, Tufts 6.

CAMBRIDGE,

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication...Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,209 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.02

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librarie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	12	Instruction	7
Bicycles	6	Marriages	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Meetings and Elections	11
Business Notices	5	Pianos and Organs	7
Business Opportunities	7	Post Office Notice	6
City Flats To Let	12	Proposals	11
City Houses To Let	12	Public Notices	11
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Real Estate at Auction	12
Country Houses To Let	12	Referees' Notices	12
Country Real Estate For Sale	12	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	6	Special Notices	5
Dividend Notices	11	Spring Resorts	7
Financial	10-11	Summer Resorts	7
For Sale	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	6
Help Wanted	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Horses, Carriages, &c.	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL—Symphony Concert—2:00. Yale Concert—8:30.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Village Postmaster—8:10.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Two Orphans—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Social Highwayman—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Rosenkranz and Gueldenstern—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN — Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—Metropolitan vs. Syracuse—3:30.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Mr. Hill Makes a Strong Speech.
Platt Men Manipulate County Committee.
Greater New-York Bill in Danger.
Mr. Reed's Position Defined.
Found Under a Dome of Fire.
Three Women and a Man Injured.
Two Brooklyn Firemen Hurt.
Mr. Platt Home from Florida.
More Changes by Chief Conlin.
Schaefer and Ives the Winners.
Mr. Voorhis Feared Blindness.

Page 2
New-Jersey Republican Convention.
City's Loss by Raines Law.

Page 3
Man's Future Under Evolution.
News of the Railroads.
New-Yorks Lose at Baseball.
Lady Beresford's New Deed.
War Over Austin Corbin's Fence.
New Weather Record for April 16.

Page 5
Britain's Great Budget.
Silver Men Are Active.
Democrats Against C. F. Black's Plan.

Page 6
Golf Season Opened.
The Courts.

Page 7
Mr. Groves Kept His Piano.

Page 8
Favor Abolishing School Trustees.
New-York's Crew Expert Oarsmen.
Police Justice Koch's Appeal.
Proposed Central Park Steal.
Bench and Bar Dine.
Cuban Bonds Offered for Sale.
A Story of Suicide Doubted.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
The Public School Course Criticised.
Mr. Parker Is Not Disturbed.
Annual Trout Display.
Yamagata Visits City Hall.
Sale of the Cameron Library.
Cornell's Library Increased.
Chinese and Japanese Pottery.
Will Command the Dolphin.
Appellate Court's New Quarters.
Original Short Story.

Page 10
The Financial Markets.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Westchester Home Investigation.
Business Troubles.

Page 12
In the Real Estate Field.
Two Benefits for Charity.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	44	65	64
6 A. M.	44	64	64
9 A. M.	43	69	68
12 M.	47	82	77
3 P. M.	47	83	80
6 P. M.	46	82	79
9 P. M.	44	77	78
12 P. M.	44	71	72

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....72.38
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....74.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....46.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....49.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair; Warm.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE DIFFERENCES IN THE POLICE BOARD.

It looks very much as though Police Commissioner PARKER had put himself in a position which would make harmonious action with his colleagues difficult, if not impossible, hereafter, and would make it necessary to a successful administration for him to get out or for Chief CONLIN to change his attitude, or else for the Legislature to amend the law, which requires unanimity in making promotions without the recommendation of the Chief.

Unfortunately Mr. PARKER'S own statements do not much improve his case, while they do not in the least weaken that of the other Commissioners. So far as the question of veracity as to facts is concerned, the advantage is altogether on the side of Messrs. ROOSEVELT, GRANT, and ANDREWS. Whatever may be thought of Mr. ROOSEVELT or his methods, he is open and aboveboard in his statements and in his actions, and consequently he is a man upon whose conduct judgment can be easily formed. That he has sought to assign, transfer, and promote officers in the police force solely on their merits and without any regard to politics, we have not the least doubt. We had supposed that to be equally true of PARKER, but when the other Commissioners tried openly to overcome his obstruction by a change in the law, it appears on his own admission that he went to PLATT and LAUTERBACH secretly to discuss the political aspect of police promotions, and a written statement of his to LAUTERBACH was used at Albany to influence action on the pending bill.

From this underhand document it appeared that Commissioner PARKER had been on the lookout for politics in candidates for promotion, and he claimed credit for securing promotion for Republicans, while he charged his colleagues with unduly favoring Democrats. He showed, or at least professed to show, that he was concerned about politics and was on the watch for political motives in the others. This may really have been a pretense, for President ROOSEVELT'S reply makes it pretty evident that a large part of Mr. PARKER'S representations to Mr. LAUTERBACH were incorrect. Mr. PARKER fails to meet the denials of his statements with anything but a sweeping reiteration.

Out of the unfortunate dispute emerges one clear fact—that an irreconcilable antagonism has been produced between Commissioner PARKER and the President of the board, with the other two Commissioners sustaining the latter. It looks very much as though this had sprung from a propensity in Mr. PARKER for political plotting, the purpose and motive of which we fail to discern, but which is revealed far more in his own statements than in anything the other Commissioners say. When he says that every "organization and party" will have "equity and fairness" from him without any promises, he shows plainly enough that his mind is burdened with politics and not the good of the public service. He shows the professional politician's incapacity to understand the meaning of non-partisanship in municipal administration.

All this is the result of the bi-partisan arrangement, the compulsory recognition of politics in the very make-up of the Police Board, and it so happens that the law makes it possible for three to one to be the bi-partisan division and to produce an effectual dead-lock. It perforce brings the Chief of Police and all the officers who seek promotion in the higher grades into what degenerates into a political squabble. It furnishes new argument in favor of a single head for the Police Department, which cannot quarrel with itself or indulge in dead-locks and can be held rigidly responsible for an efficient and honest administration.

McKINLEY'S LUCK.

Mr. MCKINLEY has been favored by fortune in several ways during his canvass for the Republican nomination. The opposition of the two Eastern bosses, PLATT and QUAY, has worked to his advantage in the West and has created an undercurrent for him where these bosses have undertaken to suppress political opinion not in harmony with their purposes. We think he is also fortunate in exciting the opposition of the American Protective Association, commonly known as the A. P. A., as formally expressed in the circular issued on the 15th inst. by that organization, although some may believe that in this case his losses will be equal to his gains.

If, now, there should be any foundation for the report that the agents of some of those competing with him are really considering the expediency of uniting the followers of all his opponents in the support of Senator QUAY, the cup of his good fortune would be filled to overflowing.

CLUBS AND THE RAINES LAW.

Col. GEORGE BLISS has undertaken, in a letter contributed to The Sun, to forecast from the latest decision of the Court of Appeals the conclusion which will be reached by that tribunal as to the effect of the Raines law on clubs. Although the Andrews case, in which the decision was rendered, arose under the law of 1892, the reasoning of the court, as we have heretofore pointed out, seems to be equally applicable under the Raines law. The court says distinctly that the payment by a member of a club for liquor taken by him from the club stock does not "constitute a sale within the meaning of the statute." This implies that a club, contrary to the apparent intention and understanding of the framer of the Raines law, does not "traffic in liquor" even "with the members thereof." If this be true, then clubs are not obliged to take out licenses, and, not being licensed to sell liquor, because they do not in fact sell liquor, they are not subject to the espionage which by most members of clubs is viewed with far more apprehension and alarm than the mere expense of a license.

This is substantially the conclusion at which Col. BLISS has arrived, and it derives great weight not only from his general standing as a lawyer, but from the special experience he has had in compiling the laws relating to the city, including the excise law. The chief difficulty in the way of accepting the decision of the court as applicable to the Raines law was the existence of a previous decision which seemed to hold that clubs were places in which liquor was sold within the meaning of the excise law. But the court itself, in the latest case, rejects this inference, which had nevertheless been acted upon by several General Terms. The opinion in the Andrews case says that the question presented it must be regarded as "undecided and still open for consideration." The only manner in which Col. BLISS can reconcile the two decisions is that in the former case, in which a delivery to a non-member of liquor receipted and paid for by a member was held to be a "sale," the club was not incorporated—"not a legal entity as a corporation." It is true, as Col. BLISS points out, that this construction presents difficulties in view of the language of the earlier opinion that the sale found to have been made, "is not an evasion of the statute; it is a violation of it." But it appears to be the only construction by which the two decisions can be reconciled.

Taking the two decisions together, Col. BLISS reaches the opinion that "a genuine club, formed for some purpose other than drinking, may deliver liquor to its members without requiring a license or violating the law against sales on Sunday." "Good faith is in general the test." This construction will not extend to the immunity of clubs formed merely to evade the law, and of course the question whether a club is a real club or a disguised saloon may often become a nice one. But if Col. BLISS is right, none of the established and respectable clubs have any reason to fear persecution under the Raines law.

AND THEY WANT MORE TARIFF.

The combination movement recently and now in progress in the iron and steel industry has not only excited some alarm in the high-tariff camp, as we showed a few days ago, but has also become the subject of critical remarks in conservative trade journals. The Iron Age urges the associated manufacturers of steel rails to reduce their uniform price, pointing out that it is maintained in spite of a decline of about 25 per cent. in the cost of pig iron since September last, and that "there are considerations involved of a much higher order than the mere temporary advantages secured by adhering to prices which can only produce irritation." The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

"In steel rails, though a combination holds the price above what it ought to, we can compete with the manufacturers of any country, as is shown by the recent sale of 10,000 tons of American rails to Japan at a price which was $1.75 per ton lower than the minimum prices of the English manufacturers, who hold for $23. It is understood that rails can be made within $2 of the value of billets, in which case rails could have been sold for even less than $21."

The association's price to buyers in this country, however, is $28 at Eastern mills and $29 at the mills in Chicago. The difference between the price of steel rails and the price of steel billets at English ports is less than $2.50 per ton. Here is an instructive comparison:

	Billets.	Rails.	Difference.
England, f. o. b.	$20.65	$23.08	$2.43
United States, Pittsburg mills..	17.00	28.00	11.00

The English quotations are those cabled to The Iron Age on the 15th inst. Billets were selling for $17 at Pittsburg a few days ago, before the price was increased to $20.25 by the new Billet Pool. The difference now is $7.75 instead of $11. It may be noticed, as bearing upon the tariff question, that even this increased price at Pittsburg is lower than the English price, and the billet may be regarded as lying at the base of the steel industry.

There is much talk about the price of nails. In the case of no other iron product do variations in price attract the attention of so many persons. Since May last the price of nails, both wire and cut, has been increased by nearly 200 per cent., owing to the operations of a combination controlling both branches of the industry. A fresh advance ordered for May 1 will make the increase 228 per cent. for cut nails and 200 per cent. for wire nails. With respect to the tariff it may be said that large quantities of nails have been exported for some years past, and that while the domestic price has been advancing the exports have been increased!

The Iron Age has recently published several letters of complaint from hardware merchants. This week one of these correspondents, "a prominent merchant in Pennsylvania," says:

"Come now, my self-respecting hardwaremen, you who pride yourselves on your commercial honor, you who stand rated good for all the merchandise you will buy, come now, honor bright, how do you feel when you are compelled to tell the honest mechanic or the laboring man, he who is earnestly striving to earn a home for himself, or even to tell the toiling farmer, that your base price for cut or wire nails is $2.50 or $2.75 per keg? You know that they are not worth any such money. Of course we know that the price of a year ago, 75 cents, was too low, but why should they be worth anywhere more than between $1.10 and $1.25 now? And when you have his order at the exorbitant price, you must humiliate yourself still more by saying that you really have not got a keg of nails that you can sell him at the price quoted, for the Nail Trust has given to airy nothings a local habitation, and there is still back of the base price a mystic something. Whatever it is, it will cost him 50 cents per keg extra. Come now, my dear men, you that are aiding and abetting something you know to be wrong in both the card rate and in the price also. The price as you know is over three times what it was less than a year ago, and you also know that labor and raw materials are practically the same as they were a year ago, and yet you who pride yourselves on loving your country and respecting her laws can't help knowing that the Sherman Anti-Trust law on our statute books forbids such wrongs as you are a party to."

The exports of nails last year were 21,262,695 pounds; for eight months of the current fiscal year they have been at the rate of 24,000,000 pounds per annum, and in February they were at the rate of nearly 36,000,000 pounds for a full year. And the Dingley Tariff bill increases the "protective" duty by 15 per cent.!

THE BERING SEA CLAIMS.

The ratification of the treaty providing for a commission to determine the claims of Canadian sealers against the United States on account of the seizure of vessels in Bering Sea promises to put an end to that part of the old controversy. It could have been ended with less trouble, and probably with less expense, by carrying out the agreement of 1894 between the State Department and the British Minister for the payment of a lump sum, but Congress, in its assumed wisdom, refused to appropriate the money.

There has been some misconception on this subject on both sides of the Atlantic, and it may be well to recall the facts. This matter was not settled by the Paris Arbitration Tribunal in 1893, but the determination of the main question as to jurisdiction left no doubt of the responsibility of the United States Government for the losses. There was a "special finding" upon facts agreed upon by the agents of the two Governments as to the seizure of fourteen vessels and the driving of three others out of Bering Sea by our revenue cutters, but the question of the value of these and whether any of them were owned by citizens of the United States was withdrawn from the arbitration without any prejudice to our right to raise it in subsequent negotiations.

In 1894 Secretary GRESHAM and Minister PAUNCEFOTE undertook by amicable agreement to provide for a settlement of these claims in the speediest and easiest way. After a careful examination of the claims, in the light of all the circumstances and of the Paris decision, they agreed upon the payment by the United States Government, subject to the approval of Congress, of $425,000 to the British Government, which, subject to the approval of Parliament, should accept it and itself satisfy the demands of the Canadian sealers.

There has never been any reason to regard this as anything but a wise and prudent, as well as a friendly, way of disposing of the claims. It would have avoided the delay, the trouble, expense, and uncertainty, and the attendant ill feeling, of further negotiations and of litigation before a commission. But Congress would not vote the money, and indulged instead in much unbecoming and ill-natured discussion. There was nothing left for a patient Administration but to take up negotiations anew for a commission to award damages. The result was the treaty which the Senate has just ratified.

The British Government is to appoint one Commissioner and the United States Government one, and, unless they can agree, a third is to be named by the Republic of Switzerland, and sessions will be held at Vancouver, British Columbia, and at San Francisco, Cal., to receive statements and listen to evidence and argument and to award damages. It will take much time, involve much expense, and vindicate nothing but the obstinate folly of Congress.

THE MORMON MANIFESTO.

There was nothing surprising in the issuance of another Church and State manifesto by the Mormon leaders. Since the change from religious warfare in Utah to legitimate politics GEORGE Q. CANNON and the other less potent leaders have been ready to meet every protest against their political interference with a new declaration of their intention to keep religion away from politics. In this instance a new declaration was imperatively demanded. Previous promises and assurances had proved incapable of preventing interference of the Mormon priesthood in politics until the Democratic Party, which had suffered, was compelled to take vigorous action and to denounce all attempts to use Church influence in State affairs. With the strong declarations of the special Democratic State Convention of October, 1895, still standing against them, the leaders were forced to make some explanation at the April conference.

We are unable to see, however, wherein the latest manifesto gives any assurance to those who still hold doubts of the wisdom of giving the Mormon people control in their State. The statement that the leaders do not desire to unite Church and State is worthless. It is useless repetition. It has been made over and over again by President WOODRUFF, GEORGE Q. CANNON, and other leaders, in manifestoes and interviews, ever since the division on party lines; yet it did not deter Apostle LYMAN from advising Mormons to become Republicans in a secret priesthood meeting, nor JOSEPH F. SMITH and GEORGE Q. CANNON from attacking two Democratic candidates in the general priesthood meeting last Fall, nor GEORGE Q. CANNON from attacking the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee from the pulpit at the Box Elder Conference only ten days before the election.

The rule laid down is that no leading official of the Church shall take political office without first consulting his superiors and learning "from them whether he can, consistently with the obligations already entered into with the Church, take upon himself the added duties of the new position."

The manifesto fails here in an important particular. It does not define who the "leading officials" may be. Is it intended to include only the First Presidency, Twelve Apostles, and heads of the various important Church branches? Or does the rule reach down to the Elders, who are scattered all through the territory and in whose ranks are included almost all the young men capable of becoming important political factors? Herein lies the genesis of much trouble for the State. The sole power to define what officials are included in the rule is vested in the First Presidency, which, under present conditions, means GEORGE Q. CANNON. Did that wily politician purposely make the manifesto indefinite so that he might apply it as best suited his interests?

It is possible to believe that the intention was to include only those who are grouped in the document as "men who hold high positions in the Church, whose duties are well defined, and whose labors are understood to be continuous and necessary." If this is so, why is any loophole left whereby they may enter politics? Why should there be any thought that they might hold office? If the Church officials wished to prove their sincerity, why did they not enumerate the high officers who should devote themselves to the Church and say: "These men shall have no active part in politics," and then make it known that all other officials were at liberty to act as they chose in politics? Why not make such a division between Church and State as would have given no reason for more accusations of bad faith? The serious objection to the last utterance is that it settles nothing and leaves room for the further exercise of that political hypocrisy which has proved so powerful in the hands of GEORGE Q. CANNON and his fellows.

The refusal of MOSES THATCHER, the Democratic leader, to sign such a manifesto in his character of Apostle is gratifying. It gives assurance that one strong man is prepared to resist from within any attempt of the Church to interfere with the State. The course of B. H. ROBERTS, Democratic nominee for Congress last year, in signing is indeed surprising, in view of his uttered determination not to surrender to anything that savored of ecclesiastical dictation.

Attentive observers all over the country are remarking on the gradual and not very slow diminution in the number of women who find bifurcated nether garments of one sort or another necessary for either comfort or safety while riding the bicycle. Last year prophets declared that before long every wheelwoman would be "sensibly" dressed, or perhaps "rationally" was the word they used. That these prophets had a lot of logic on their side could not be doubted, and no frequenter of city boulevards or country roads found reason in what he saw to suspect that the day of divided skirts was not at hand. Not only were many women wearing them, but constantly more and more women. This Spring, however, the tendency has changed, for what cause no man knows. The arguments in favor of reformed habiliments are as forcible as ever, the feminine bicyclist admits their weight as freely as ever—but she has returned to the ancient swathings. Possibly if the new garb were not fully as ugly as it is sensible, the metamorphosis would have become continued and have become universal. Beauty is necessary, safety is only desirable, comfort doesn't count.

PERSONALS.

—Countess Hartenau, the morganatic widow of the late Prince Alexander of Battenberg, is about to marry an Austrian officer of high rank. The Countess is beautiful and clever, and before Prince Alexander married her, was a well-known opera singer, by name Johanna Loisenger. She was of humble birth, but great talents, and has numerous relations in lowly stations of life. Her two children by Prince Alexander bear the title of Count and Countess Hartenau, and were left by their father under the guardianship of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

—The Pope has not yet decided to send a representative to the Russian coronation. At the coronation of Alexander III., in 1883, some unpleasant incidents took place on account of the place assigned to Mgr. Vannutelli, who then represented the Pope, and Monsignor protested by refusing to appear at certain ceremonies. The Pope, it is said, asked for the precedence of his envoy over all other representatives sent to the coronation. This the Emperor, who is not of the Pope's religion, can scarcely be expected to grant.

—A beautiful cedar and mahogany centre-board lugger has been built at Southampton for Lady Londonderry. The little vessel is twenty-six feet on the water-line, has aluminium, silver-plated fittings, and gun-metal centre-plate. The entire fittings are of the newest description, the sails being of silk. Gold beading and scroll-work relieve the sheer plan from all stiffness. The yachtlet has been named the Metuenda—"Metuenda corolla draconis" being the Londonderry motto—and it is expected to sail unusually fast.

—The Empress Elizabeth of Austria, while on her way to Corfu from the Riviera in the imperial yacht Miramar, stopped some days at Naples. The fair of San Giuseppe was in progress, and she went into the midst of the crowd, attended only by one lady. Having observed a number of poor children who were staring with longing eyes at the treasures of a toy-booth, she bought the whole stock and distributed it to an ever-increasing crowd of delighted children.

THE MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY.

Close of the Sixth Season of the Organization at Chickering Hall.

In spite of the many discouragements which lie before an organization devoted to the performance of unpublished and previously unheard music by American composers, the Manuscript Society appears to have come to stay. The fourth public concert of its sixth season was given last night at Chickering Hall, and there was a large and interested audience. For nearly five years the society led a precarious existence, though it produced some music of more than respectable merit. But a year ago there was a sudden awakening of interest in its purposes, and its membership expanded from 300 to 800. The list of active members includes the name of nearly every well-known composer in America. Among them may be mentioned Dudley Buck, George F. Bristow, Walter Damrosch, Reginald De Koven, Julian Edwards, Arthur Foote, Victor Herbert, Reinhold Hermann, Henry Holden Huss, Edgar S. Kelley, Bruno O. Klein, William Mason, John K. Paine, Xaver Scharwenka, and John Philip Sousa. Anton Seidl, Theodore Thomas, Emil Paur, and other conductors are members, and the professional list includes almost every popular singer and player of America and embraces even the names of Adelina Patti, Lillian Nordica, and Pol Plançon. There is also a large body of associate members, among whom are many persons well known in New-York society. John Jacob Astor is a life member. The club has pleasant rooms at 17 East Twenty-second Street, and next year several prizes are to be open for competition. The President, Gerrit Smith, announced last evening that a prize of $50 for the best song had been offered by an active member, and one of $50 for the best organ composition by another.

The orchestral works performed last night were the first movement of Edgar S. Kelley's "Gulliver" symphony, Part I. of Frank G. Cauffman's symphonic poem, "Salambô"; C. Wenham Smith's "Gavotte Moderne," and N. Clifford Page's suite in B flat, "The Village Fête." Mr. Kelley is well known as a clever composer, who has achieved his most popular successes in adapting Chinese music to European forms and treatment. But Mr. Kelley is able to write in other styles, as was shown by the first movement of his "Gulliver" symphony. The chief fault of the selection was the lack of clear and incisive proclamation of its leading themes, which have merit enough to deserve more distinct voicing. Mr. Cauffman's "Salambô" was somewhat reminiscent of Goldmark in style, but it displayed considerable ingenuity in its harmonies. It was not at all well played, the performance being slow and soporific. Mr. Smith's gavotte was a mere trifle, put in to fill up the programme. It was originally intended to give parts of Bruno O. Klein's opera, "Kenilworth," last night, but the composer withdrew it in expectation of a production in the course of Mr. Damrosch's German season. The work has been given a success in Hamburg. Mr. Page's suite proved to be melodious and smoothly scored.

The vocal numbers were J. Remington Fairlamb's song, "A Little Blue Pigeon," sung exquisitely by Mrs. Julia Wyman; an "Ave Maria" by Whitney Coombs, and three songs by Mrs. Mary Knight Wood. Mr. Coombs's composition requires an accompaniment of organ, harp, violin, 'cello, and piano; but the first two were omitted last night. The work is unfortunately similar in general style in one part to Gounod's and in another to Verdi's in "Otello." It was well sung by Miss Jessamine Hallenbeck. Of Mrs. Wood's songs the one worthy of some praise was "Thy Name." All three were sung by Mrs. Wyman.

A GENTLE GERMAN FARCE.

Between Its Acts, Too, an Interesting Performance Was Given.

A decidedly humorous idea underlies "Rosenkranz und Güldenstern," the farce which was presented at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, but for some reason or other it came to the surface in the shape of real fun only at somewhat long intervals in any one of the four rather long acts. The failure of the audience to laugh or applaud except in a mild, almost sad, way may have been due to the strange alternations of temperature it underwent during progress of the play.

While the curtain was up the hot wave forced itself from outdoors in past the ticket taker without showing even a "complimentary." It took complete possession of the theatre, and everybody wilted visibly. Then each time the curtain fell, ushers raced down the aisles and distributed, to all who had energy enough left to take notice, plates of parti-colored ice cream. Thereupon it instantly became a question whether the orchestra was playing the interlude with instruments of wood and brass or whether the audience was doing it with spoons and crockery clashing merrily together. This rivalry was not less interesting than novel, and after each repetition of the contest there was a marked fall in temperature. The change was pleasant, but the farce suffered because many people paid less attention to the actors than they did to anxious questionings, one of another, as to whether the supply of ice cream would last out the performance.

It did.

Turning to less important matters it may be well to record that "Rosenkranz und Güldenstern" deals with the adventures in a Swiss Inn of a youngish Baron named Rosenkranz and a young Count who chose to travel under the name of Güldenstern because it went well with Rosenkranz. At the inn there were two pretty girls and various queer tourists, one of them, a simple but shrewd Saxon country gentleman named Baldrian Schmalfich. This last was Herr Engels's part, and he played with delightful sincerity and skill. Without much help from make-up or costume, and by the quietest and most direct devices, he portrayed a type whose accuracy was obvious even to a spectator who had never been nearer Saxony than Sandy Hook. It was a truly fine bit of comic acting and deserved a better setting than the author, Michael Klapp, has given it.

Nobody else in the cast distinguished himself or herself particularly, and the performance betrayed now and then an insufficiency of preparation that is unusual at this theatre. No one did exactly ill, but the action dragged repeatedly and hitched more than once. Julius Strobl and Hubert Reusch had the title rôles, Anna Braga and Marie Reichardt were the youthful objects of affection, and the elderly personages were acted by Max Hänseler, Mathieu Pfeil, Emma Habelmann Teller, George Le Bret, and Arthur Eggeling.

RIDICULE OF GRANGERIZING.

Grangerizers should be in tears under the willows, but they are not; they should be convicted in a solemn conclave of book lovers, iconophilists and anglers, of a folly graver than a multitude of other crimes, but they would not care. They are not easily moved. Try ridicule.

Sir Harris Nicolas's edition of Walton and Cotton's "Complete Angler," published by Pickering in 1836, is a masterpiece of bookmaking. It is an accomplished work, in the sense that a poem is. Take anything from it, add anything to it, and the work is ruined. The paper was selected leaf by leaf, the pages were composed after a hundred experiments in order that type and margins should be evenly balanced, the sixty-one engravings from designs by Stothard and Inskipp were chased like jewels in the imperial octavo frame, the copies were turned out by the press in definite form.

Sir Harris Nicolas's edition of Walton and Cotton's work had the infinite grace of a lily; Grangerizers captured it. In 1855 it appeared in the catalogue of one I. R. Bernal, extended by the insertion of other illustrations to three volumes in elephant folio. In 1864 it appeared in the catalogue of one Allan, deformed into four volumes by a similar insertion of plates which were not made for the work; in 1869, it was insolently boasting in the catalogue of T. H. Morrell of being a "unique copy" extra illustrated and extended into four thick volumes, royal octavo, by the addition of 240 plates, consisting of portraits, views, pictures of fish and fishing subjects, mostly proofs and early impressions. There were four extra title pages, in pen and ink, which was marvelous. Later, in Hamilton Cole's library, Sir Harris Nicolas's edition was a large quarto or folio, even more lavishly extended. Now it is a museum in the collection of a certain John Smith of England. There are 5,000 drawings, etchings, engravings, photographs, and autographs. These and the original letter press has been inlaid on taller and wider pages. It is not Sir Harris's edition, it is John Smith's. He began it in 1841 and finished it in 1883. He exhibited it then at the Fisheries Exhibition, and his free pass medal is included in his work. Price, £126. Is not this absurd?

As prints the extra illustrations were interesting and valuable, as a book the original work was a jewel; in combination, the prints are valueless, the book is spoiled. There have been hundreds of volumes despoiled to create a monstrous accumulation of nothingness.

ART NOTES.

—On Wednesday, April 15, the competition for the decoration of the Common Council Chamber at the City Hall, in Philadelphia, closes. It is expected that all the designs will be in the hands of the architect, Mr. Powell, at that date, and within a week or so the jury will have been selected and the prizes awarded. The movement of which this contest is the outcome was inaugurated now nearly eighteen months ago, when, at the suggestion of James M. Beck, a committee of persons representing the art institutions of Philadelphia met at the Academy of the Fine Arts to formulate plans looking toward the suitable decoration of the public meeting rooms in the City Hall. This committee, which is substantially the same to-day, was made up as follows: From the Academy of the Fine Arts, Edward H. Coates, Theophilus Chandler, Clarence H. Clark, Dr. Francis W. Lewis. Harrison S. Morris; from the Art Club, Daniel Baugh, Henry Thouron, J. S. Rosengarten; from the Pennsylvania Museum, William P. Pepper, John T. Morris, Stuart Wood, Leslie W. Miller; from the Spring Garden Institute, Addison B. Burk, James H. Windrim, Thomas P. Lonsdale, M. J. Brown; from the School of Design for Women, Redwood F. Warner, P. A. B. Widener, Emily Sartain, Stephen Green, E. W. Hall; from the Fairmount Park Art Association, John H. Converse, Charles H. Howell, W. W. Justice, James M. Burke, C. N. Weygandt; from the architectural department of the university, Warren P. Laird, Edgar Secler, Herbert E. Everett; from the Drexel Institute, James W. Paul, Jr., Clifford P. Grayson, Dr. James MacAlister. To these institutions has been added at a recent meeting the Fine Arts League.

The first meeting was held in November, 1894. After some delay the committee's suggestion regarding the decorations was brought before the Public Buildings Commissioners by Mr. Beck, and eventually an appropriation of $5,000 was made to cover the expenses of a competition, which all American artists were invited to enter. In October, 1895, a letter was sent out broadcast, setting forth the conditions of the contest, and later plans were distributed to such mural decorators as wished them. Artists were asked to submit two or more sketches. The idea is that the eight panels on the north and south walls of the Council Chamber shall be decorated with mural paintings on canvas, which are to be fixed to the wall after the paintings are finished in an approved manner. The panels are each about 10 by 10 feet. No restrictions were made as to the choice of subject or the rendering, but the propriety of a historical subject connected with the history of Philadelphia was suggested. As the prizes offered for the successful sketches are liberal, being $3,000, $1,000, and $750, the competitors are many, and an interesting lot of work is sure to come in. An exhibition of the submitted designs will be held probably at the Academy of the Fine Arts about the end of the month. The Public Buildings Commissioners will meet the committee from the art institutions very soon after the 15th of April, and consult with these gentlemen about the selection of a jury to award the prizes.

—By the will of the late D. T. Mills of Boston, which has just been admitted to probate, the Museum of Fine Arts in that city is made residuary and principal legatee of a trust fund, created for the benefit of the immediate survivors of his family. The property left by Mr. Mills is estimated at from $500,000 to $800,000, and as residuary and principal legatee, when his immediate heirs shall have passed away, the Museum of Fine Arts will profit to the extent of a full $500,000.

—The Yerkes Prizes have been awarded at Chicago, Jules Guerin taking that of $300 for the best figure and Charles E. Boutwood the two-hundred-dollar landscape prize. Mr. Guerin also took the Nelson L. Mead Prize of $100 for water colors.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—An interesting work to be written is the history of the variations in critical estimate of the works that have impressed humanity most intensely—the "Iliad," the "Divine Comedy," and "Hamlet." Homer's work charms us by characteristics of savagery and primitiveness. In good faith we find these characteristics in the "Iliad," and call them beauties. In the seventeenth century Homer was praised for having observed the rules of epic poetry. Boileau says: "Be assured that Homer would not have made use of the word dog if it had not been a noble word in Greek." According to modern ideas, this is absurd, but ideas now new may be as absurd to readers of the twenty-first century. Surely, that Homer is a barbarian, and that the barbarous is admirable, may not be classified among truths that are eternal.

The manuscript of the Gospels which was bought in Asia Minor for the Czar, to the deception of an English university and of an American one, is perhaps the Codex N, whereof there are only six folios in the Vatican, four in the British Museum, two in Vienna, and thirty-one in the Island of Patmos. That may not be verified till the bibliographers have studied the work, which must come, through unbeaten tracks and populations in disorder, from Caesarea. But whether it is the Cod

BRITAIN'S GREAT BUDGET

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER MAKES AN ADMIRABLE REPORT.

Expenditure of the Last Fiscal Year Larger than That of Any Year Since the Last Great War, and the Largest Surplus Ever Known Is in the Treasury—Improvement in Position of Workingmen, but Not of Agriculturists.

LONDON, April 16.—In the House of Commons, at 4:52 o'clock, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose, amid Conservative cheers, to deliver the speech introducing the budget. He began by saying that, despite the fact that the expenditure of the last fiscal year had been larger than that of any year since the last great war, the surplus in the Treasury was the largest that had ever been known and the credit of the country was never so high.

The yield of consols to the purchaser, he said, was just about half what it was a century ago, and a larger sum had been applied to the reduction of the national debt than had ever before been applied to that end within a similar period. The deposits in savings banks and permanent accounts in ordinary banks had mounted to an unprecedented point, and the production of gold throughout the world had been the highest ever known. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was £49,000,000, and the reserve fund in the bank, in proportion to its liabilities, was the highest on record.

Continuing, Mr. Beach said the position of the workingmen was never so satisfactory as at present, but he feared the condition of agriculturists was worse. The great triumph of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, was when the receipts and estimates were equal, but the figures of this year became remarkable by the fact that the receipts exceeded the estimates. Everything, he said, had had an upward tendency, especially during the latter half of 1895.

The increase in the value of exports, imports, railway earnings, and bankers' and clearing-house returns showed a continuous expansion of trade. The revenue for the fiscal year had been £101,974,000, while for the year 1894-5 the revenue had been only £94,684,000, showing an increase of £7,290,000, and making an excess of £5,812,000 over the estimates.

A great feature had been in the increase of the revenue from tobacco, wine, and tea, the latter having steadily driven coffee out of the market. British and Irish spirits had also driven foreign spirits out of the market. The import of spirits had declined 19 per cent., and the popular taste for rum was greatly lessened. Tea had yielded £120,000 over the estimate, implying an increased consumption of 10,000,000 pounds of that commodity. In connection with this, he added, there was a large and welcome transfer of the tea trade from China to British India and Ceylon. [Cheers.]

The receipts from wines, he said, had been £1,250,000. This seemed to be largely due to an increased consumption of vinous liquors by members of the Stock Exchange and speculators, who, it appeared, consoled themselves in non-success and rejoiced in success in the consumption of champagne. In this way he accounted for the dealings in 1,200,000 extra bottles of champagne.

After referring to the great increase in the excise and death duties, the Chancellor turned to the expenditures of the Government, which, he said, had reached the total sum of £97,764,000, leaving a surplus of £4,208,000, which would be applied to the national defenses, as explained in the Naval Works bill. During the year, he continued, the national debt had been reduced £8,134,000, the largest reduction on record with the exception of the reduction during the year 1894-5. The unfunded debt stood at the lowest point it had reached in twenty-one years, and the funded debt had not materially increased since the Crimean war. In thirty-nine years, he explained, £190,000,000 of debt had been paid off, £100,000,000 of which had been paid in the last thirteen years. [Cheers.]

Some persons, he said, had denied the wisdom of this, but it was his own opinion that by this self-denying course the country had raised up a reserve of incalculable importance. If a time of need should come when the country would again have to fight for its life, the reserve would enable it, without imposing a penny of taxation, to raise £200,000,000 for defense without imposing an atom more debt upon the people than the nation had borne in 1857 without a murmur. [Cheers.]

The total deposits in the savings banks, Sir Michael said, were now £144,000,000, which was a matter for congratulation as far as it was due to the thrift of the working classes. He did not think, however, that a large proportion of the deposits in savings banks belonged to the wage earners, nor he did not see why the State should undertake a banking business for persons who were able to take care of their own deposits. He could not see why the State should pay 2½ per cent. for savings bank deposits while money could be procured for less. Before long, he said, there might, therefore, be an alteration in the law, which would reduce the interest on large amounts.

The country, Sir Michael said, might be proud of the enormous revenue, but it was, in his judgment, a grave question whether the expenditure was not increasing faster than the permanent capacity of the nation could bear. [Opposition cheers.]

If the expenditure increased while the revenue was unelastic, the country would be within a measurable distance of having to choose between putting an end to the reduction of the national debt and an increase of the taxation.

Coming to the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year, Sir Michael stated that the estimated expenditures were £100,017,000 and the estimated revenue £101,755,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £1,708,000, which it was proposed to apply to the reduction of the maximum rate on land from 4 shillings in the pound to 1 shilling. It was also intended to increase the grants for education.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, leader of the Opposition in the House and formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, praised the ability displayed by Sir Michael in the preparation of the budget and the clearness of the statements contained therein. He said he approved the financial principles on which the budget was based, but reserved his opinion on the specific proposals for the disposition of the surplus. He thought, however, that a portion of the surplus ought to be devoted to reducing the income tax.

AN UNINTERESTED REICHSTAG.

Crowds in Lobbies Prefer to Discuss the Recent Fatal Duels.

BERLIN, April 16.—The Reichstag resumed its sittings to-day after the Easter recess. There was a small attendance of Deputies, and an almost empty house discussed the Trades Amendment bill, designed to prohibit dishonest transactions on boerses and exchanges.

The crowds in the lobbies discussed the recent duels, and there was unanimity of feeling that a bill should be introduced in the Reichstag for severe punishment of duellists.

MADRID'S AMAZING ELECTIONS.

There Were More Votes than Voters, and Cabrinana Protests.

MADRID, April 16.—A scrutiny of the returns of the recent elections for members of the Cortes proves that the recorded votes in Madrid exceeded the total number of voters in the city. Every one of the Conservative candidates was elected.

Marquis Cabrinana, who some time ago revealed the disorder in the municipal administration, and who was consequently offensive to the Government, was, as has been heretofore stated in these dispatches, defeated when he stood for election to the Chamber of Deputies. He has protested against the elections, asserting that votes cast for him were credited to other candidates.

CUBAN POLITICAL EXECUTIONS.

Women and Children of Periquito Perez's Family in Prison.

HAVANA, April 16.—Gregorio Borgas, José Bacallao, and Esteban Hernandez will be shot to-morrow in the Cabanas Fortress. They were accused of the crime of rebellion, tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to death.

Thirty-two political prisoners have been arrested and placed in Morro Castle. Nineteen persons, mostly women and children belonging to the family of Periquito Perez, have been taken to Santiago de Cuba and placed in jail there.

Maceo, the rebel commander, still remains west of the trocha or military line extending from Mariel to Majana. Slight attacks at different points are reported.

In Aid of Cuba's Cause.

The audience at the Star Theatre last night was composed almost entirely of natives of Cuba. They were very enthusiastic over the situations in "The Last Stroke." A portion of the receipts for last night's performance is to be applied to the fund to be raised for Cuba's cause at the fair to be held in Madison Square Garden May 25 to 30. After the second act of the play Señor Navarro made a speech from one of the boxes, in which he said that Cuba was sure to win in the struggle against Spain, as she was fighting a just cause.

Spaniards Hanged by Insurgents.

MADRID, April 16.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that the insurgents have hanged twenty-two Spaniards in the Sagua district.

Death of an English Actor.

LONDON, April 16.—Arthur Cecil Blunt, known on the stage as Arthur Cecil, died at Brighton to-day.

Mr. Cecil first appeared as an amateur at the little theatre on Richmond Green, which had once witnessed the triumphs of Kean and the début of Helen Faucit. In 1869 he appeared at the Gallery of Illustration in Mrs. German Reed's company, with which he remained for five years. From 1883 to 1887 he was with John Clayton, joint manager of the old Court Theatre. He acted with distinction in many parts.

Radical Committee Dissolution.

LONDON, April 16.—The Radical Committee, of which Henry Labouchère, Sir Charles Dilke, and the Hon. Philip Stanhope are the most prominent members, will be dissolved as a protest against the decision of the National Liberal Federation at the recent conference at Huddersfield to maintain the conditions existing between the Federation and the Liberal Central Association.

Destructive Landslide at Truebbach.

BERNE, April 16.—A landslide has occurred at Truebbach as the result of continued rains in this section of Switzerland. The Truebbach roadway bridge has been destroyed and whole farms and large patches of woods have vanished, having been entirely covered or swept away by the avalanche of earth.

Italian Conquest of Adigrat.

ROME, April 16.—It is reported here that the Italian forces have defeated the Abyssinians at Adigrat. A Turin paper says this evening that a telegram from Gen. Mezza to his family says he has entered Adigrat. Subscriptions to the new National loan will open Thursday next.

Wilhelm Arrives at Carlsruhe.

BERLIN, April 16.—The Emperor arrived at Carlsruhe at noon to-day in excellent spirits. He was received by the Grand Duke of Baden, with whom he entered an open carriage and was driven to the castle. In the afternoon his Majesty went shooting in the Kaltenborn woods.

Transvaal's Australians Offer Aid.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, April 16.—The Australian residents of this city have offered to the Government of Cape Colony 1,000 men to assist in quelling the revolt among the natives in Matabeleland.

Dervishes Defeated at Suakin.

LONDON, April 16.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that Col. Lloyd, commanding at Suakin, has defeated the dervishes. The details of the fight are not known.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Victor Oscar Tilgner died of apoplexy at Vienna yesterday. He was born at Presburg Oct. 25, 1844. He was the sculptor of the Triton and Nalad of the fountain in the public garden at Vienna, of a statue of Austria's Emperor, of the monumental fountain near the Schwarzenberg Palace, and of several other works which have won high honors in Paris and London. Tilgner's masterpiece—a monument to Mozart—is to be unveiled in a few days.

—Canadian horses says the Liverpool Health Committee, spread glanders among Liverpool horses. The Government will, consequently, order the inspection of imported horses.

—Capt. Fowler, leading 100 volunteer cavalrymen in Bulawayo, was stopped by the Government at Johannesburg as a witness in the Reform Committee trial.

—Government officials deny the report of The London Daily News that 10,000 troops are to be sent to the Soudan's conquest in the Autumn.

—Italy is urged by the Corriere Napoli to abandon Kassala or demand a compensation from England for retaining it.

—Sailors of German warships landed at Venice, and were acclaimed by crowds in St. Mark's Square.

—The Rev. George P. Knapp, American missionary, has arrived at Aleppo from Bitlis in good health.

—That a political crisis is impending is denied by the Madrid Ministerial journals.

—The Czarowitch's health at Nice is said to be failing again.

LECTURE BY CANON MASON.

The English Divine on the Life of Christ and the Gospels.

Canon Mason of Canterbury Cathedral, England, gave last night, in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, which adjoins the General Theological Seminary, at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, the first of a series of five lectures on "The Conditions of Our Lord's Life upon Earth as Set Forth in the Gospels."

The audience was almost entirely composed of professors and students from the seminary.

"I do not think it can be questioned," said Canon Mason, "that the twentieth century will pay far more deference to the Gospel of St. John than the nineteenth century has done. As the tendency of free criticism has been to accept more and more the Pauline epistles as genuine, so the tendency will be to see in the four Gospels the record of that which was the work done by Christ."

Sale of the Crumhorn Herd.

From The Oneonta Star, April 8.

The world-renowned Crumhorn herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, which have been the most noted prize winners in this country, were sold yesterday by Chester Gurney, the foreman for Congressman Wilbet, to James A. Graham of Paterson, N. J., and they will be shipped at an early date to that gentleman. The sale is attributed to the vast amount of work which is pressing upon the Congressman, and which requires so much attention that he has not the time to properly care for a herd of valuable cattle.

Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on securing such a representative herd, embracing as it does many of the best-known prize winners in the United States. Among the most noted cattle secured is Pauline Paul, the cow which holds the world's butter record for one year against all breeds. Also Pauline Paul II., Pauline Paul III., and Pauline Paul IV., and many other descendants of the old queen. Other noted prize winners are Inka IV., De Kol II.'s Queen, Sir Henry of Maplewood, and Maud D. The herd now numbers about 100 head, and is a very important sale.

Prof. Hallock on "Color."

Prof. William Hallock of Columbia College addressed the Polytechnic Section of the American Institute last night, at 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, on "Color." He said that while several stories about the picture of a murderer being left on the retina of the victim's eye were exaggerated, it was true that in the case of persons who had met with sudden death a faint picture had been discovered on the retina of the eye.

Schwab Escapes Death Penalty.

Franz Michael Schwab, who had been on trial in the Brooklyn County Court four days, was convicted of murder in the second degree this morning. The jury returned the verdict at 12:15 o'clock. Schwab shot his wife, Catherine, and his grandson, Christian, at their home, 201 Throop Avenue, Feb. 18.

SILVER MEN ARE ACTIVE

ORGANIZED AND HARD AT WORK ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Advocates of Sound Money Neglecting Their Duty—May Be Surprised at Chicago by the Strength of the Fifty-Cent-Dollar Element in the Democratic Party—Great Care Shown in the Selection of Delegates by Free-Coinage Men.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp have returned from Georgia, and both have talked about the political conditions in that tSate. Secretary Smith is in fine health and prepared to resume debates with Mr. Crisp on the silver question; but Mr. Crisp is ill, and will not take to the stump again. So Mr. Smith will keep his engagements and speak alone, or with some other silver antagonist. Mr. Smith finds that the silver movement in Georgia, which threatened to sweep the entire delegation into the silver ranks at Chicago, is checked, and that the delegation will not be solid for free silver. He expects to see eight out of the twenty-six delegates for sound money, and perhaps a larger number. Mr. Crisp thinks that there will be but two.

Rumors are heard here from the far South and the West in protestation against the programme which the old silver men are suspected of having adopted to give weight and stability to the silver side at Chicago. A group of Democratic silver men are suspected of having arranged lists of names of men of prominence in different States who are to be chosen to lead the State delegations for silver and to resist the reasoning of the sound-money men. In this way Senators from Tennessee and Arkansas are pulling the wires to name the delegates from Texas, Kentucky, Georgia, and other States. Texas Democrats who have heard of this plan, the idea of being dominated or directed by Arkansas, a State for which Texas might have much greater respect than it has without being suspected of idolatry, are very much irritated, and messages have been received from Democrats in Texas suggesting that when their State really needs to be guided by the wisdom of Arkansas its leaders may risk the chances of being water-bound and journey into Arkansas for advice.

The silver men certainly are very active in their efforts to secure solid and large delegations from States that are about to elect delegates. They have the advantage in some of the Southern States of meeting with no organized opposition. It is rather late now to attempt to oppose a new organization to one which has been recognized for years. It is felt by some of the Southern men who are not for free silver, but hesitate to render themselves unpopular by opposing it, that it is unfortunate that the campaign should not have been pushed vigorously months ago.

Nearly all the Democrats of judgment having ridiculed the plan of Chauncey F. Black for pledging the Democratic candidate not to veto financial bills because he disapproves them, and that absurdity having had its brief airing, the Hornig idea, as it was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of to-day, is now brushed aside. Senator Harris, when he was asked to say something about the plan attributed to him, denounced the scheme as set forth in THE NEW-YORK TIMES as absurd, and denied being responsible for the authorship of it. But he said that Representative Richardson of Tennessee had proposed such a scheme, which was substantially that the Democrats should agree to disagree, nominate separate gold and silver candidates, and then unite in the Electoral colleges.

The attribution of the plan to Senator Harris, instead of to Representative Richardson, puts the "green-goods" game in the right State, however. Senator Harris has no expectation that it will be tried.

The silver men here are discussing with some concern the information from the State of Washington that, while the convention of the Democratic Party in that State selected candidates upon a free-silver resolution, the Administration was indorsed, and that gold and not one silver man were chosen as delegates. Hugh C. Wallace, who heads the delegation, is a strong Administration man, and it is understood he is for sound money.

DISTANCED ALL BICYCLE POLICE.

Man Finally Arrested—Gasoline Had Aided His Machine.

Bicycle policemen, who have been hard at work for weeks past on the Western Boulevard endeavoring to capture "scorchers," were baffled last night by a rider who passed them with the ease of a locomotive. They designated him "The Will o' the Wisp," "the whirlwind," &c.

Policeman Schultze first tried to capture the rider at Eighty-sixth Street, and was badly distanced. Policeman Hart also tried conclusions, with the same result. Then came Neggesmith, who was left behind as badly as were the others.

Meanwhile the rider flew up and down the Boulevard, laughing at the police and their efforts to come up with him. Policeman Neggesmith saw him in the evening met the man unawares at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue and took him a prisoner to the West Forty-seventh Street Station. There he gave his name as Henry Lambree, artist, of 129 West Twenty-fourth Street.

The policemen, when they had locked up the prisoner, examined his bicycle and found it provided with a gasoline tank and propelling machinery. The prisoner says he can easily do forty miles an hour with his bicycle.

Neggesmith says he is certain that the man was going between twenty and thirty miles an hour when he was chasing him. The artist thought the matter an excellent joke until he was locked up in a cell. He will appear in Yorkville Police Court this morning.

GERMAN CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

Arrangements for Settlement of Railway Debt Are Signed.

HAMBURG, April 16.—The Boersenhalle publishes a dispatch from Caracas stating that the arrangements for the settlement of the German railway claims have been signed. The company will receive 36,000,000 bolivars if a loan is sanctioned by Congress.

Oregon's Big Wheat Fleet.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The proposed building of an iron bark for the Oregon lumber trade again brings up the question as to why Oregon should not have a few grain vessels as well as lumber droghers. But few people outside of those directly interested in the shipping business have very definite ideas as to the importance of the grain-carrying trade from the Northwest. During the past eight months 60 grain cargoes have cleared from Portland for foreign ports, and of that number only 2 were carried by American vessels. The rest of the fleet consisted of 27 British ships, 22 British barks, 4 German ships, 3 German barks, 1 French bark, and 1 Russian bark. These vessels received an average of nearly $22,000, or a total for the fleet of $1,300,000, freight money. This, of course, was not all taken away from Oregon. Towage, pilotage, stevedoring, supplies, and other port expenses materially reduced the sum total, but it is safe to say that nearly $1,000,000 of the gross amount will be disbursed in foreign lands. With iron, timber, and coal in unlimited quantities right at our doors, we should make an effort to send Oregon wheat to market in Oregon ships.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the second week of April were $548,385; for the same period last year, $457,204; increase, $91,181.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Old Dominion, Blakeman, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah April 14, with mdse. and passengers to G. M. Sorrel.
SAILED.—SS Albert Dumois, (Nor.,) Port Limon.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New-York, arr. at Queenstown at 1:30 A. M. April 17 and proceeded for Liverpool.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Baron Constantin de Grimm.

Baron Constantin de Grimm, the well-known cartoonist, died yesterday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock of rapid consumption, at his home, 222 East Fifteenth Street. He had been confined to his room since Sunday, but only his most intimate friends knew of his serious condition.

Baron de Grimm was born of German parents in St. Petersburg in 1844, his father being at the time a tutor in the royal family. Young de Grimm was the playmate of the present Czar of Russia, and the warm friendship of their boyhood never ceased. He was placed in the Dresden Gymnasium when sixteen years old, and later in the College Française, in Berlin. From the college he went to Heidelberg, where he studied law.

His career as an artist began in Leipsic, where he did work on a German magazine that attracted general attention. He went through the Franco-German war of 1870-71, in the First Guard Corps of the German Army as First Lieutenant. He distinguished himself by brave acts on many occasions, and for these Emperor William I. personally conferred upon him the order of the Iron Cross. He resigned from the German Army in 1873, in order to continue his studies of art and to enter the field of journalism.

From Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, and other German cities he drifted to Paris, where he soon won repute as a cartoonist. It was here that James Gordon Bennett's attention was attracted to him. Mr. Bennett engaged the Baron in 1884 to furnish cartoons for The Evening Telegram. His work soon became well known throughout the United States. After leaving The Telegram he did work for almost all of the metropolitan journals.

The German Press Club elected him as its President several times, and many of his drawings decorate the walls of the clubrooms.

Baron de Grimm's wife committed suicide last May, while temporarily insane from illness. She left several children.

The funeral of the Baron will be held to-morrow afternoon, in the German Masonic Temple, Fifteenth Street, east of Third Avenue. All of the veterans and military organizations of New-York German-Americans will attend. The German Landwehr Verein, the Kriegerbund, the German Soldatenbund, and the Veteranenbund will participate in bodies and in full uniform. Many of the German-American civic organizations will also attend the funeral.

Thomas Denton Carman.

Thomas Denton Carman died at his home in Brooklyn yesterday. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1809. The greater part of his life was spent in or near Brooklyn, and he was widely known. The Carman family is one of the oldest in America. It was founded by John and Florence Carman, who came to Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. A few years later the Rev. Richard Fordham, Mrs. Carman's father, founded the town of Hempstead. The present Carmans have a copy of the original Indian deed conveying 120,000 acres of land to John Carman and others. This vast tract extended from the East River to what is now Garden City, and embraced a large part of Brooklyn and Williamsburg, Wethersfield, Conn.; St. John, N. B.; Fordham, N. Y., and Denton, Md., were also founded by members of the Carman family. Thomas Carman's father was a Colonel in the war of 1812 and his great-grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution. The family has had much to do in the making of American history. Mr. Carman leaves two children, Elbert S. Carman, editor in chief of The Rural New-Yorker, and Mrs. D. Snedecker of Brooklyn.

James S. Drake.

James S. Drake of Hackensack, N. J., Superintendent of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad, died yesterday at Sanitaria Springs, N. Y., where he was in search of health. Superintendent Drake was suffering from cancer in the neck. He was in a very weak condition, and last week was seized with a heavy cold, which developed into acute pneumonia and caused his death.

Mr. Drake was known to every commuter on the New-Jersey and New-York Road. He was born in Mechanic Falls, Me., in 1833, and when a boy started railroading as fireman. He paid strict attention to business, and worked his way to engineer, then to Master Mechanic, and finally he became the Superintendent of the New-Jersey and New-York Road. Before coming to the New-Jersey and New-York Road, fifteen years ago, he was Master Mechanic of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system in New-York City. He began his railroad career on the Grand Trunk, and was Master Mechanic on the Portland and Rochester Road for a number of years.

Thompson Dean.

Thompson Dean died at his late residence, 59 East Thirty-fourth Street, New-York City, on Thursday, April 16. He was at one time the most widely known business man of the Southwest, being engaged in numerous enterprises at Cincinnati, Memphis, Galveston, and New-Orleans. He built and operated numerous lines of Ohio, Mississippi, and tributary river steamboats, which for many years did an extensive passenger and freight business from Cincinnati to Memphis and New-Orleans, before the competition of railroads rendered water transportation unprofitable. He was a warm personal friend and ardent admirer of Gen. Grant during and after the civil war. He owned and conducted the Memphis Gas Works, and for a number of years was President and principal owner of the Mutual Gas Company of Detroit, Mich.

Mr. Dean lived had lived in New-York City for thirty years, at one time being a member of the firm of Dean, McGinnis & Co. He had not been in active business for a number of years.

He is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Col. John Toler.

Col. John Toler died in his home, 257 South Orange Avenue, Newark, N. J., Wednesday night. He was Captain of an Irish military company in this city when the war broke out, and with his company became a part of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, attached to Gen. Sickles's brigade.

From a Captaincy he was promoted to the rank of Major. The Major's son Charles, was at the age of fourteen years a drummer in his father's regiment. For gallant service in the army Major Toler received the brevet rank of Colonel. He was a member of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of Gen. Sickles's closest friends.

The funeral services will be held this morning at 9 o'clock in St. Antoninus's Church, Newark.

Obituary Notes.

—William Weld died suddenly yesterday in his home, 6 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, of heart failure. Mr. Weld was born in Boston sixty-eight years ago. He retired from active business about twenty-five years ago, but had long been identified with many institutions. Mr. Weld for years had his residence at Newport, R. I., where he owned a fine place. He leaves a wife and one son, Dr. Charles G. Weld.

—Dr. A. L. Williams of Brookfield, Conn., the oldest practicing physician in Connecticut, was killed by a train yesterday. He had practiced in Brookfield for 62 years, and was eighty-eight years old. He was a member of the Connecticut Medical Society and Registrar of Vital Statistics. Two daughters survive him.

—Dr. James W. King of Milford, Conn., died yesterday of tuberculosis of the bladder. He had been a sufferer many years. He practiced in Bridgeport from 1875 until a year ago, when he was compelled to retire. He was fifty-six years old, and a widow survives him.

—Cyrus Van Etten, for twelve years musical director for Sol Smith Russell, and well known in theatrical circles, died suddenly at his home, in Jackson, Mich., Wednesday night. He was fifty-five years old.

—Dr. William K. Mattern, Coroner's physician of Philadelphia, and a popular and successful practitioner, died suddenly in Coroner Ashbridge's office yesterday. Death is supposed to have resulted from apoplexy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—1:30 A. M.—49 Eldridge Street; Nathan Garlow; damage, $100.
—2:45 A. M.—145 Ridge Street; Samuel Pinkers, butcher; damage trifling.
—5:45 A. M.—1,483 Broadway; Mrs. Evans, restaurant; damage, $25.
—7:10 A. M.—Hotel Imperial, Broadway and Thirty-second Street; damage slight.
—8:15 A. M.—469 East Tenth Street; Uptergrote Brothers' saw mill; damage trifling.
—9:40 A. M.—732 Courtlandt Avenue; John Hellpbacer; damage, $100.
—4:00 P. M.—9 Allen Street; Nathaniel Peiser; damage, $200.
—5:40 P. M.—396 Water Street; August Matherson, tenement; damage, $150.
—7:40 P. M.—726 Lexington Avenue; Mary Stoltz, dwelling; damage trifling.
—8:15 P. M.—102 Columbia Street; Benjamin Green, tenement; damage trifling.
—8:55 P. M.—123 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; D. M. Williams; damage trifling.
—10:20 P. M.—2,287 First Avenue, William Badenhook, grocery; damage, $100.

NOT LIKED BY DEMOCRATS

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK'S PROPOSITION STRONGLY CONDEMNED.

No Fit Man, Declares Frederic R. Coudert, Would Purchase the Presidency by Giving Up His Right of Veto—E. P. Wheeler Says Democrats Must Meet the Financial Question Manfully—Position of The New-York Times Commended.

The proposition of Chauncey F. Black to require the Democratic nominee for the Presidency to pledge himself not to exercise his power of veto against any scheme of financial legislation which may receive the assent of a majority of the Democratic Congressmen, was widely discussed by prominent Democrats yesterday.

Mr. Black's proposition was everywhere condemned, and the editorial utterance of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in stamping it as a blunder was commended.

Frederic R. Coudert, whose reputation as a sound and sterling Democrat is National, said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"It is hardly possible that Mr. Black, the Chairman of the National League of Democratic Clubs, has seriously considered the proposition which he made. I cannot conceive of any reasonable ground upon which such a suggestion could be sustained. To offer the Presidency to any man with the condition that he shall abdicate part of his Constitutional duty, and shall act on vital occasions without reference to his own judgment or conscience, seems monstrous. Anxious as I should be to vote for a Democrat and to aid in the election of a Democratic President, I should prefer to vote for an open, avowed Republican rather than to give my vote to a man who had so feeble a conception of the duties and dignity of the Presidency as to purchase it at the expense of his own self-respect.

"The right to consider every law or proposed law that comes from Congress to the President is something more than a right. It involves the performance of a Constitutional and sworn duty. If a candidate for President should say in advance, 'I will approve all that Congress proposes in the way of legislation without reference to any opinion of my own,' it would be as if he said: 'I am unfit for the high office that I may be elected to fill.'

"But the question is, after all, only an academic one, because in the whole range of possible Presidential candidates on both sides there is not a single one who would consent for an instant to purchase a tenancy in the White House at such a cost. I do not think it worth while to discuss the question any further, and I am sure that Mr. Black, who is a very intelligent gentleman, must on reflection see that he has made a suggestion that cannot meet with acceptance.

"If anything more were needed, it is the impossibility of such a proposition being accepted on the financial question. Our people are earnest, as indeed they should be, on so vital a matter. They must have and shall have, first, a clear and emphatic declaration of principles in their platform, and, secondly, a man who will stand on that plank in such a way that no one can misunderstand his position. Whatever might be the vagueness of his convictions on other subjects, he will not be permitted to occupy an uncertain stand so far as the gold and silver question is concerned. That I take it is a sine qua non. And if the Democratic Party does not at its next convention make such a pronunciamento as shall be clear and emphatic on that point it may as well go into retirement and have its assets sold to the highest bidder."

"I am entirely in accord with the position taken by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in relation to the remarkable utterance of Chauncey F. Black," said Everett P. Wheeler, "and it seems to me that is all that need be said in regard to his absurd proposition.

"I cannot believe that Mr. Black, who has heretofore done good service to the Democratic Party and the country at large in the cause of tariff reform, was serious when he proposed that a Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party should pledge himself in advance in any way as to the exercise of the veto power. It is in direct opposition to the Constitution, which wisely invests the President with power of veto, a power and privilege which should be exercised untrammeled by any conditions, and only after mature deliberation and with entire disregard to party desires or personal motives. Any candidate who would allow himself to pledge the exercise of this power under any conditions would lose the respect of the people and would be doomed to defeat. The veto power vested in the President is a wise safeguard on legislation. It has always worked well, and there is no good reason why it should be curtailed or in any way interfered with.

"It may be that Mr. Black threw out the suggestion as a 'feeler' to discover how it would be accepted by the people. If that idea is the correct one, it is well that the proposition was put forward at this time, and not sprung upon the convention when it meets in Chicago. There is plenty of time before the convention meets for the programme suggested by Mr. Black to be talked about, and its utter fallacy to be made apparent to all. I have heard nothing but condemnation for the proposition. Its absurdity is apparent on its face.

"The most important issue in the coming Presidential campaign is, of course, the financial question. We must have a single standard of value. It is our duty to advocate it, to meet that issue manfully and squarely. There must be no begging of the question. There is more free silver defection in the ranks of the Republican party than among the Democrats. With a sound-money candidate on a sound-money platform the Democratic Party can, and I confidently hope will, win the election. Under any other conditions the party will go down to inevitable and deserved defeat."

"Evasion of the money question is a cowardly thing," said Edward M. Grout. "It seems to me it must be one thing or the other. We, here in the East, have not much doubt as to what it should be. I am against any 'straddle.' The party must have a strong platform and a candidate to fit the platform."

Gen. Horatio C. King, who was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State last Fall, said: "I am very much surprised that Chauncey F. Black should take such a position as he does regarding the money question. He must have forgotten the attitude of his father, who was an active and earnest exponent of honest money throughout his life. My own view is that no political party can ever exist in this country that does not make the gold standard its basis for all currency. I am utterly opposed to any so-called 'straddle,' and I would rather see the Democratic Party beaten upon the issue of sound money with gold as its standard than to have a temporary success under any combination with a concession to any element that does not coincide with it. What the country needs now above all other things is to convince the people here as well as abroad that it means to pay its debts, dollar for dollar, in the only medium which is recognized by the whole world as the standard. That is my Democracy, and I am ready to vote with any party that will adopt that as the standard."

Repeopling a Deserted City.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

A curious attempt is being made for the first time to occupy again some of the old stone cities of Northern and Central India, built by Mohammedan or Hindu dynasties, and long ago abandoned to malaria, the panther, and the snake. Of these Akbar's Windsor, Fathepoor Sikri, near Agra, is the finest. Around his son's capital of new Delhi there are two or three old capitals, such as Rudyard Kipling weirdly describes in his "Naulakha."

The present experiment is being made with Champaner, long the capital of the Hindu sovereigns of Guzerat, on the border between Rajpootana and Baroda. Since the Emperor Hoomegoon took it in 1535, and it fell again to the Marathas, the great city has been desolate. Maharaja Sindia gave it to the British Government at the beginning of this century, with its magnificent mosque, tomb, palace, temples, and gardens, all walled in.

Champaner stands at the foot of Pawgadh, a lordly hill, which rises to 2,600 feet, and is the centre of a land as fertile as the adjoining Malwa. The cultivation, promoted by the peace and prosperity of our rule, has been gradually banishing malaria, so that one of the city suburbs, Halol, is healthily occupied, and a beautiful garden has been laid out.

Now an official, Dr. Pollen, has, before leaving India, induced the Mohammedans to undertake the gradual reoccupation of the city, and has recommended Government to settle a colony of police army veterans within its walls, with free grants of land outside. The tomb of Sikandar Shah, built in 1528 by a brother's love, as the Taj Mahal at Agra was erected by a husband's, is still beautiful. The people are chiefly aboriginal Bheels.

EXCAVATIONS AT ATHENS.

Interesting Discoveries Made by Members of the British School.

From The London Times.

The British School at Athens has undertaken, besides its excavations on the Island of Melos, some excavation work in Athens itself, which, so far as one can judge at this early stage, gives promise of very important results for the topography of ancient Athens.

The site of the ancient Athenian suburb called Kynosarges, known chiefly for its gymnasium, was for a long time thought to lie at the foot of Mount Lykabettos, on the southeastern side. This was Leake's view, and was not disputed till recently, when Prof. Doerpfeld made it clear, from a comparison of the testimonies of ancient authors, that the Kynosarges must have lain further to the south, along the banks of the Ilissus.

In pursuance of this view, Mr. Cecil Smith, director of the British School, had his attention attracted to a spot on the south bank of the river, several hundred yards below the Stadion, where the ground falls away from a small plateau in remarkably abrupt and perpendicular manner, indicating the presence of hidden walls. As on either side of this plateau are two prominent hills, which might well be those mentioned by ancient authors in connection with the Kynosarges, it was decided to dig a trench through this plateau.

The trench, at a depth of a few inches, brought to light numerous walls, chiefly of the Roman period; and one of the first constructions whose outline could be traced exactly was that of a Roman calidarium. This would seem to point to the existence of a gymnasium, and this fact, if proved, would go far toward settling the question of the Kynosarges site, provided that the remains of the classic period can be found beneath or beside these Roman remains.

Numerous interesting fragments of ancient Greek vases and various metal objects have been found in the rubbish excavated; the remains of a huge vase of Melian type, as it seems, deserve especial mention, as this would be almost a unique find in Attica. The wide extent of the ruins and the solid character of the masonry discovered thus far make it evident that this is the site of a large public building or group of buildings—a very significant fact for a spot so far outside the ancient city walls. The British School is to be congratulated on having secured a piece of work which promises to be of such importance for the study of ancient Athenian topography; and if it should prove at length to be the site of Kynosarges, it will be a source of special satisfaction to Englishmen that the site, which was eagerly sought by two English excavators at the beginning of this century, and for whose discovery Lord Byron once planned excavations, should have been brought to light by the British School at Athens.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. ARAPAHOE.

MARRIED.

BARCLAY—SLOANE.—On Thursday, April 16, by the Rev. John Wesley Brown, D. D., Priscilla D. Sloane, daughter of the late Courtlandt P. Dixon, to James L. Barclay, both of this city.

CAMPBELL—KEMBLE.—On Wednesday, April 15, by the Rev. Elbert Floyd-Jones, Gertrude, daughter of Gouverneur Kemble, Esq., of Cold Spring-on-Hudson, to Mr. Gordon Campbell. Baltimore papers please copy.

FAHNESTOCK—METCALF.—On Thursday, April 16, 1896, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. William H. Vibbert, D. D., Mabel, daughter of the late James Betts Metcalf, to Harris Fahnestock.

JEFFARES—BENSON.—On Wednesday, April 15, 1896, by the Rev. J. G. Bacchus, D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, 69 Jefferson Avenue, Josephine, daughter of Arthur and Jane A. Benson, to James N. Jeffares, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

KENYON—CONGER.—On Tuesday, April 14, 1896, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Julia Sylvester Conger to Adelbert Ascel Kenyon.

PFALTZ—BERTHOLD.—On April 14, at 242 West 138th St., by the Rev. H. Busse, Adelheid Isabella, daughter of Hugo Berthold, to Charles T. Pfaltz.

PRENTICE—McCARTEE.—On Wednesday, April 15, by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Sophia Claflin, daughter of Peter McCartee, and James Howard Prentice, all of Brooklyn.

SANDERSON—FORCE.—On Wednesday, April 15,

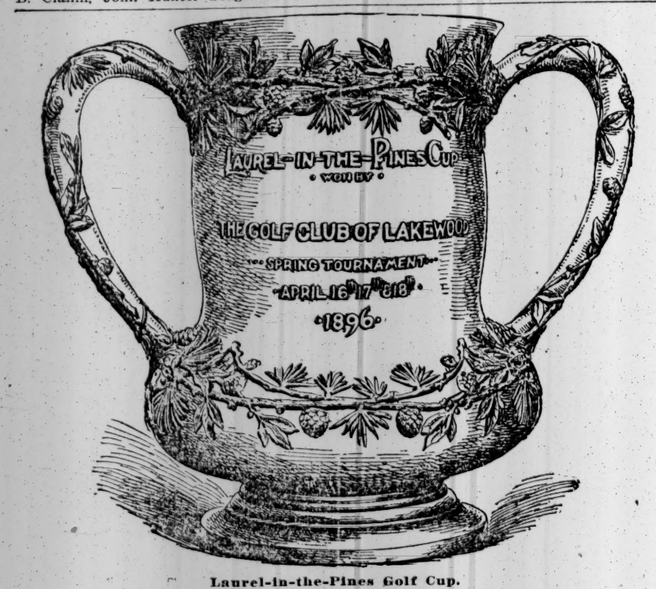
GOLF SEASON OPENED

THREE DAYS' TOURNAMENT AT LAKEWOOD BEGUN.

A Large Number of Society Folks Follow the Contestants over the Course—A Delightful Day for the Sport—The Match for the Laurel-in-the-Pines Handsome Silver Cup—Results in the Preliminary Rounds.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 16.—The three days' tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood, and the first important event of the year, was begun to-day, under favorable auspices. The day was sunny and warm, almost too hot to suit the golfer, and the links were in fine shape for low scoring. The careful preparation of the putting greens for the last two weeks by "Willie" Norton, the club professional, had left them as smooth and level as a billiard table, and their attractive appearance was very favorably commented on. The visiting players were the guests of the club at luncheon, which was served in a large marquee adjoining the clubhouse.

The bright sunshine attracted a large number of enthusiasts to the links, among those who followed the players over the course being Miss M. Glover, Mrs. W. H. Sands, Miss B. B. Whiting, Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, John Hunter Sedgwick, E. N. Lockwood, Maxwell Wyeth, Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, Mrs. George Bird, Sherwood Y. Ferris, Louis Schwartz, V. C. Thane, Miss Sanford, Dr. R. Y. Searles, Col. and Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mrs. Downer, Mr. Downer, A. Y. Cox, John Simpson, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, W. A. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Richard W. Houghton, W. R. Bynner, Francis P. Freeman, Mrs. Chauncey F. Kerr, John Miley.



Laurel-in-the-Pines Golf Cup.
Trophy for the Lakewood Spring Tournament.

To-morrow will be devoted to match play for the handsome cup, presented by the Laurel-in-the-Pines, the final round being played on Saturday morning. This cup is of solid silver, lined with gold, and is valued at $250. It is richly engraved with an artistic conception of tufts of pine cones and needles, charmingly interwoven, and symbolizing the pleasant situation of the donor. A dainty etching of a player in the act of addressing the ball graces one side, while a suitable inscription appears on the reverse side.

The second prize in this contest is a silver medal, given by the club. On Saturday the attraction will be a handicap tournament of eighteen holes for another valuable cup, given by the same hotel, a silver medal going to the second player. The holder of the best score from scratch will receive a gold medal.

The entries for the match play competition were C. A. Murphy, Baltimore Club; George Bird, Duncan Elliott, Meadowbrook Hunt Club; L. F. Abbott, Baltusrol Club; Charles L. Tappan, Westbrook Club; W. H. Sands, John A. Weeks, Jr., C. F. Kerr, J. M. Knapp, St. Andrew's Club; C. Macklock, Trevor, Shinnecock Hills Club; Charles F. Bohlen, Philadelphia Country Club; W. B. Crittenden, Dyker Meadow Club; W. H. Crittenden, Saquaquedah Club; H. C. Leeds, Brookline Country Club; F. A. Walthew, Knollwood Country Club; James A. Tyng, Morristown Club; Robert Page Hare, James W. Morey, Clarence Blair Mitchell, Jasper Lynch, Paul T. Kimball, the Rev. L. L. Schwartz, Paul D. Stockley, and E. Robbins Walker, Lakewood Club.

In the first round, Murphy, Kerr, Morey, Bird, Mitchell, Abbott, and Sands drew byes; the other players being paired as follows: Murdock and Bohlen; W. H. Crittenden and Walker; Leeds and Elliott; Weeks and Walthew; Lynch and Kerr; Knapp and Trevor; Kimball and Tyng; Schwartz and Stockley.

Lynch had no trouble in disposing of Kerr by 8 up, 6 to play.

W. H. Crittenden beat Walker; 5 up, 3 to play. W. B. Crittenden defeated Tappan; 6 up, 5 to play. Stockley beat Schwartz; 7 up, 5 to play. Walthew conquered Weeks by default. Bohlen beat Murdoch; 3 up, 2 to play.

The winners in the second round were: R. B. Kerr beat Murphy; 9 up, 8 to play. Mitchell beat Abbott; 5 up, 3 to play. Sands beat W. B. Crittenden; 7 up, 5 to play. Tyng beat Stockley; 5 up, 3 to play. Morey beat Bird; 5 up, 4 to play. Bohlen beat W. B. Crittenden; 2 up. Lynch beat Trevor; 1 up. Leeds beat Walthew; 8 up, 4 to play.

Sands, the St. Andrew's champion, had no difficulty in disposing of W. H. Crittenden. The latter drove into the clubhouse at the start and Sands into the fence, both getting over on their third strokes. Crittenden took the hole. Then Sands began his winning pace. With a beautiful drive and a pretty approach he won the second. The third also fell to him, his opponent taking two strokes to get out of the adjoining field. Sands got the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the latter, making a superb put of fully fifty feet, the ball stopping on the very edge of the hole. Crittenden drove well for the seventh hole, which he gained, but Sands took the eighth and ninth, and finally the match by 7 up, 5 to play.

Walthew, the Knollwood crack, was no match for Leeds, suffering defeat by 8 up, 4 to play.

The fourth nineteen-hole match of the day was between Lynch, the Lakewood champion, and Trevor, the Shinnecock crack. Lynch gained the first hole, Trevor driving short, then striking a tree and dropping in the road, hitting the fence on the third attempt, and finally yielding the hole. He also lost the second, although his ball again struck a tree and bounded into the centre of the field. The third went to Lynch, but Trevor captured the fourth in 3. The fifth was divided, but the sixth fell to Trevor, Lynch having the misfortune to twice connect with the fence in driving off. Trevor was also successful at the seventh.

Lynch won the eighth. He finished the first round 2 holes ahead. Trevor gained the tenth, making a pretty drive with his cleek, and halved the eleventh. He lost the twelfth and thirteenth, and divided the fourteenth. Lynch lost the fifteenth and sixteenth, but halved the seventeenth. He gave up the eighteenth and captured the nineteenth.

In playing over the course yesterday Lynch made the double circuit in 81, beating the record of 82, made by himself.

To-morrow Keer meets Morey; Mitchell is paired with Sands; Leeds and Lynch will battle, and Bohlen is drawn against Tyng.

MILITARY CYCLISTS' PROGRAMME.

What Company E, Eighth Regiment, Is Scheduled to Do.

Capt. Charles P. Staubach of Company E, Eighth Regiment, who is one of the best-known riders in the Metropolitan District, has issued the following programme for his command, which is composed of bicyclists:

Friday, April 17, 9 o'clock P. M.—The Recruiting Committee will meet and arrange for the enlistment of new members. All intending to join should be at the armory on this evening.

Sunday, April 19—Members will report at the armory, which will be open at 8:15 in the morning, for a group photograph, to be taken with the armory as a background, the men to be taken with bicycles and fatigue caps, blouses, regulation trousers, brown leggings, and belts, without cartridge boxes or scabbards. The members will then ride to Tarrytown, where friends of the company will entertain the members at dinner, at the home of the Captain, the return being made so that the city will be reached before dark.

Thursday, April 23—Review of the regiment, printed orders for which have been handed to every member. No member will be excused on any account, as Company E, flushed with its splendid showing in drill on Monday night last, must on this date exceed not only in drill and general neatness, but also in attendance.

Sunday, April 26—Keep this date open, as definite information in regard to the probable parade of the regiment will be furnished later.

Friday, May 1—Our race meet will take place; the tickets are now ready, and can be secured from the First Sergeant. Use every effort to make this meet a success, and, of possible, enter the one-mile bicycle handicap race, which is open to members of the company only, as well as the three races which are open to all.

Sunday, May 3—Century run of the Twenty-second Regiment. We will go in a body, so hand entries in to Captain, who will enter all members at one time.

Do not forget that we hold our "century and a half," from Albany to New-York, on June 7. Get all wheelmen to hold that day open and join us. Magnificent souvenirs given to all survivors.

Old Guard to Tour A-wheel.

Quite a large party of members of the Old Guard will leave this city on June 27, for a tour of Europe. The trip will probably resolve itself into a jaunt a-wheel through England, and a part of the Continent, as a majority of the members, with their wives and children, have decided to take along their bicycles.

Plans of the Niantic Wheelmen.

The Niantic Wheelmen will hold a meeting to-night and make arrangements for their first race meet, which it is proposed to hold in the latter part of May. The club is securing a large membership, and will make application for admission to the league next month. On Sunday, April 26, the club will hold its first run of the season to Grant City, S. I., and all wheelmen are invited to take part. Arrangements are being made for a century run to be held early in June.

Three Races for Dilts.

A very pleasant feature of the run of the Long Island City Wheelmen to Valley Stream last Sunday was the series of three open races, decided near "Tom" West's Hotel. The results were as follows: Quarter Mile—Dilts, Long Island City W., first; Fisher, Falcon W., second; Barron, Mercury W., third. Hale-Mile—Dilts, Long Island City W., first; Fisher, Falcon W., second; McFadden, Greenpoint W., third; Barron, Mercury W., fourth. One-Mile—Dilts, Long Island City W., first; Greishaber, Queens County A. W., second. Fisher held second place in this event until near the finish, when he collapsed. The time was not taken in any event.

Cycle Path in Prospect Park.

Park Commissioner Woodruff has decided that a cycle path is needed in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and has accordingly given orders to have it built as soon as possible. It will be fourteen feet wide, and will extend from the Western Drive through to Fifteenth Street, from which point a connection will be made with the return cycle path from Coney Island, which will be finished about June 15. The path through the park may be ready within a month. A cyclists' rendezvous will also be built in the park, near the Southern entrance. This will consist of a large shelter house, with a refreshment stand and wheel racks.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Fowler Sextuplet, which will run against the Empire State Express some time in May, has been on exhibition at the New-York store of the Fowler Cycle Manufacturing Company, 807 Broadway, for the past few days, and has attracted the attention of a large number of people. This machine is the first one of the kind ever built, being 13 feet long, weighs 137½ pounds, and has been compounded to 153, so that the machine travels 43 feet with ever revolution of the pedals. It has already been used twenty-one times, and at Denver, Col., it recently carried six riders, whose aggregate weight was 1,000 pounds, showing the extraordinary strength and stability of the machine. It is proposed to exhibit this machine for the next week at the various Fowler agencies in this city and vicinity.

—An expert says that a simple device for straightening the spokes of a wheel is to use a blue or red pencil, holding it in the hand so that the point just grazes one of the spokes. The pencil hand is then held lightly in the rim of the wheel, which is then slowly revolved. If any of the spokes are not perfectly true they will be marked by the pencil, and can be tightened.

—The Arcanum Wheelmen of Jersey City will petition the police authorities of the various towns through which the Hudson Boulevard runs to keep the roadway clear of boys who play and stretch ropes across the roadway. This latter practice has led to several accidents, though fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

—This evening the ladies of the Waverley Bicycle Club will give a leap year entertainment and reception at the clubrooms, 2,124 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The Committee of Arrangements comprises the Misses Honor E. Quinn, Josie Meder, Minnie D. Wiebe, Nellie Miller, and Eliza Charleson.

—The Mercury Cyclers of Jersey City will make their first run of the season Sunday morning. They will go to Tenafly. The start will be made from the clubroom, 354 Palisade Avenue, at 8 A. M. The club will have its new uniforms the following Sunday.

—Fifty members attended the run of the Paramount Wheelmen to Grant's Tomb last Sunday. Next Sunday the Paramounts will push their pedals over the Hudson County Boulevard, leaving the clubhouse, in Brooklyn, at 9 A. M.

—"Charlie" Earl, the Long Island flier, will ride a five-mile exhibition on a home trainer this evening at the seventh anniversary of Court Ocean Hill, No. 91, F. O. A., at Turn Hall, Bradford Street, Brooklyn.

—The Hillside Wheelmen of West Hoboken have disbanded. Last night the club effects were sold by auction, the bidding being limited to members.

—Charles E. Bullymore, a prominent cyclist of Buffalo, was a visitor at Chief Consul Potter's office, in the Vanderbilt Building, yesterday.

—The Riverside Wheelmen expect to be at home in their new quarters, the Pontiac House, in Amsterdam Avenue about May 1.

—F. F. Smith will represent the Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association in the Irvington-Millburn.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 400—The Southwestern Railroad Company vs. The Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia et al.—Mandate granted on motion for the appellant.

No. 220—Mary A. Black vs. The Elkhorn Mining Company, Limited.—Argument continued for the defendant, and concluded for the plaintiff.

No. 718—James Murray, alias "Greasy Jim," vs. The State of Louisiana.—Argued for the plaintiff, and submitted for the defendant.

No. 224—Charles Reeder vs. C. O. Lewis, administrator, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of West Virginia.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Adjourned until 10-day. The call will be: Nos. 227, 228, 280, 169, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

58—United States vs. Hepburn, No. 1. 59—United States vs. Hepburn, No. 2.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Held in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

93—Heikin vs. steamship Alvali. 95—Wale vs. schooner Minnie A. Bonsall. 98—McCann vs. yacht Wadena. 114—Ferguson vs. steamship Ardandhu. 118—Baxter vs. same. 122—Strong vs. steamship Munchen. 86—Taylor vs. steamship Thomas L. Worthley.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Motion Calendar.—The motion calendar will be called by Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, Room 122 Post Office Building, on Saturday morning at 11 A. M., instead of to-day.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Henry Graham, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railroad Company.—Argued by Gilbert D. Lamb for appellant, E. B. Thomas for respondent.

Augusta Van Keuren and another vs. William Starr Miller, appellant.—Submitted by appellant. —Argued by A. Lee Wager for respondents.

Charlotte Hodge vs. Andrew B. Yetter, appellant.—Argued by Charles E. LeBarbier for appellant, J. Newton Williams for respondent.

Sidney E. Maders, as receiver, vs. William T. Whallon and another, appellants.—Argued by Richard L. Hand for appellants, F. A. Rowe for respondent.

Simon Witmark vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company and another, appellants.—Argued by R. L. Maynard for appellants, Roger Foster for respondent.

George Baker vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by John T. Little, Jr., for appellant, Gilbert D. Lamb for respondent.

Michael L. Woods and another vs. P. Dickinson, appellant.—Argued by Hamilton Odell for appellant, Philip G. Bartlett for respondents.

The day calendar for Friday is: Nos. 496, 543, 544, 546, 548, 549, 551, 552.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

Orders.—Nos. 10, 11, 12, 17, 21, 23, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 1, 8, 20, 24, 32, 41, 50, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Andrews, J.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 2131, 1193, 1945, 1795, 2111, 1850, 2179, 1903, 1917, 1353, 1363. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Truax, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beekman, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 6595, 7893, 8103, 8010, 7324. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 1230, 2169, 1846, 1784, 7278, 1641, 2051, 1958, 1923, 6927, 7305, 1235, 2036, 1620, 1839. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Parker, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Giegerich, J.

Nos. 1225, 1931, 1452, 76, 1176, 1811, 1249, 2015, 1477, 1615, 1691, 1692, 1583, 6937, 8115, 809, 1697, 778, 8110, 937, 2135. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Sedgwick, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

No. 1147—Will of William Muller, at 2 P. M. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Mary A. Graydon, Ellen Jamison, Wilhelmine Maesel, Edward G. McMullen, John F. Collins, Adelaide David, Nellie Fitzgibbons, William Q. Judge, and William Sendamore. At 2 P. M.: Bridget Madden and Henry Schaefer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motion at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. Nos. 1180, 800, 4089, 3517, 3518, 4044½, 1804½, 1092, 1093, 4036, 4037, 1932, 3145, 2887, 999, 1000, 3470½, 546, 1212. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J. Nos. 1202, 1138, 1139, 1037, 391, 930, 533, 404, 960, 1066, 1140, 952, 1179, 1128, 989, 1101, 1183, 1187, 1188, 1121, 1198, 1200, 1204, 1207, 1029, 1218, 1219, 1164, 322. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Van Wyck, J.

Nos. 782, 698, 702, 761, 762, 1268, 1269, 890, 763, 775, 1311, 1304, 1305, 1315½, 1332, 4298, 1368, 778, 4131, 695, 1319, 1325, 689, 779, 650, 1368, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J. Short Causes.—Nos. 4250, 2343, 4277, 4175, 4329, 4169, 4335, 4306, 4206. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Livingston vs. Livingston—Horace Barnard, Jr. Uhl vs. Kohlmann—George W. Ellis. Matter of Camp—M. C. Milnor. Matter of Kelley—Louis B. Van Gaasbeek. Matter of Kilvert—Richard M. Henry. Edge vs. Edge—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Whitman vs. Waddell-Entz Company—Fernando Solinger. Flint, Eddy & Co. vs. Soloman—James J. Nealis. Matter of Jaeger—Winthrop Parker. Presbrey vs. Public Opinion Company—Tunis G. Bergen.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Burgess vs. Crosley—John H. Judge. Dorsheimer vs. Patchin—Rastus S. Ransom. Fyfe vs. Kelly—David McClure.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Abbe vs. Abbe—Augustus C. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Ginsberg vs. Schloss—Samson Lachman.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Cornelius S. Loder vs. James Peel—Joseph A. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Charles R. Lyon vs. Horace H. Benjamin—Ernest W. Tooker.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Brown, P. J.; Pratt, Cullen, and Hatch, JJ.—Enumerated—Nos. 158, 160, 188, 138, 28, 91, 111, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 151, 172, 189, 183.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Smith, J. Part II.—Dickey, J. Part III.—Clement, J. Part IV.—Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 121, 1228, 2005, 1705, 1589, 2113, 2150, 1670, 4022, 1714, 4006, 1647, 2351, 2107, 1167, 1359, 3381, (4508, 2359, 2140,) 2353, 2305, 3540, 1375, 1390, 1643, 1649, 1746, 1391, 1283, 1722, 1410, 1850, 2029, 1383, 1536½, 4573, 2130, (2136 and 2137,) 4111, 2371, 2372, 2874, 2373, 2375, 2376, 2877, 2380, 2383, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2391, 2392, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2400.

Highest number reached on regular call, No. 2400.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Hurd, J. Part II.—Aspinall, J.—Criminal Calendar.

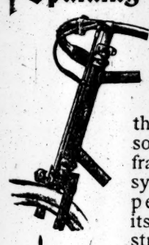
BICYCLES.

A BICYCLE of doubt makes trouble forever. The Liberty is guaranteed from tire to handle bar—every screw, every bolt, warranted. Our Book about Liberties free for a postal card.

THE LIBERTY CYCLE CO.,
4 Warren Street, New-York;
S. E. cor. 76th St. and Western Boulevard, N. Y.;
1,217-1,221 Bedford Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BICYCLES.

Spalding Front Forks



In the Spalding front fork the same tubular construction will be noticed that is followed so closely in the frame. It is of symmetrical appearance, and its elements of strength are apparent; fork-sides of large section and heavy gauge, reinforced at both ends, combined with its tubular fork crown, making it absolutely reliable under all conditions.

A new method of attaching the steering post to the fork crown improves appearance and adds greatly to the strength.

Many other fine points about a Spalding that can easily be explained.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.
126, 128, 130 NASSAU ST.
Uptown Depot:
SPALDING-BIDWELL CO.
29, 31, 33 W. 42d St.

PIERCE MODEL 10.

Bicycle Time

Select a reliable wheel, made by a reliable maker—a "Tried and True"

PIERCE

The experienced rider will readily appreciate the superior construction of the '96 Pierce. $75 and $100.

Our Patent Bottom Bracket makes Pierce Frames Strongest.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Mfrs. Est. 1865.
New York Branch, 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store, B'dway and 40th St.
Orange Store, 401 Main St., near Park.

EXCLUSIVE Improvements

Long outside tapering connections; Spring tempered bayonet cranks; hollow forged oval Fork crown. Remington Reliability is one of the features of the

Remington Bicycle.

HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
313-315 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK CITY.
REMINGTON ARMS CO.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
59th St. and Grand Circle.
BROOKLYN BRANCH:
533 Fulton St.

Nearer Perfect than ever.

Would you know all the delight of silent gliding bicycle motion? Then secure one of the famous

Columbia Bicycles

$100 Standard of the World. to all alike.

Hartford Bicycles, handsome and reliable, $80, $60, $50. Beautiful Catalogue free if you call.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New York Headquarters
12 WARREN STREET
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage

Abaris Bicycle, $50.

A Sensible Man's Wheel, Thoroughly Reliable and Up to Date.

ABARIS CYCLE CO.,
86 Wall St., N. Y.

It Is Invisible.
Weighs Only a Few Ounces.
Operates by Turning the Grip.

The SPENCER BRAKE
140 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

DO NOT BUY A WHEEL until you see the lines of standard makes on which we furnish this marvelous device without extra charge.

KEATING STRENGTH AND KEATING WEIGHT
Unaltered—Same last year—this year.
1 Park Place, MALTBY Academy, 164 West 125th St.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 299 Broadway.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES AT CUT PRICES. Great variety. E. B. ESTES & SONS, 45-47 John St., near Nassau.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 18 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 6:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Saale";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria*, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, must be directed "per Etruria";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at **3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Garrick; at 10:00 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamers from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

**Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April **23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April **25 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

**Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 10, 1896.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING THE COURSE OF

Business in Real Estate

which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of

FORTHCOMING SALES AT AUCTION

is the most complete and accurate published. All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM | Spree, Tues., May 5, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 12, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 16, 10 AM
Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 19, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, April 18, 10 AM | Kaiser, May 16, 10 AM
Fulda, April 25, 10 AM | Werra, May 23, 10 AM
Ems, May 2, 10 AM | Fulda, May 30, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), & Hamburg.
A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM | Normannia, M. 14, 11 AM
Columbia, May 7, 7 AM | A. Victoria, May 21, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. PLYMOUTH—Apr. 24, 4 P.M. Pier at Nagel's. Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.

Excursion around AFRICA, from H'burg July 10
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS ..... April 22 | PARIS ..... May 13
ST. PAUL ..... April 29 | ST. PAUL ..... May 20
NEW-YORK ..... May 6 | NEW-YORK ..... May 27

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Ap. 22, noon | Southwark, May 6, noon
Westernland, Ap. 29, noon | Noordland, May 13, Noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, April 18, 10 AM | Etruria, May 16, 10 AM
Campania, April 25, 2 PM | Campania, May 23, 1 PM
Umbria, May 2, 10 AM | Umbria, May 30, 10 AM
Lucania, May 9, 2 PM | Lucania, June 6, M

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., April 18, 3 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., April 25, 9 A.M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, April 22, Noon | Teutonic, May 20, Noon
Britannic, April 29, Noon | Britannic, May 27, Noon
Majestic, May 6, Noon | Majestic, June 3, Noon
Germanic, May 13, Noon | Germanic, June 10, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEAMERS NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK ..... April 18, 1896

For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Br'dway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. AMSTERDAM ..... Sat., April 18, 9 A. M.
S. S. VEENDAM ..... Sat., April 25, 9 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Friday, April 17.
COMANCHE, Jacksonville direct, Sat., April 18.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack., Tuesday, April 21.

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charlest'n.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN TRIPS FOR TOURISTS AND TRAVELERS,
via MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. One way, Excursion, or Tourist's Tickets to all WINTER RESORTS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS, COLORADO, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA. Our 64-page Tourist Hand Book mailed free upon application. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E.R., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday. (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
ESTABLISHED 1841

All Traveling Expenses Included
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK

May 6..S.S "Majestic" ..... 100 days
" 16.. " "Kaiser Wilhelm II." ..... 89 "
" 23.. " "Campania" ..... 92 "
" 28.. " "Fuerst Bismarck" ..... 94 "
June 10.. " "Germanic" ..... 85 "
" 17.. " "New-York" ..... 60 "
" 27.. " "Umbria" ..... 85 "
July 7.

MR. GROVES KEPT HIS PIANO.

Newark Public Took It Away from the Mortgagee's Truckmen.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 16.—There is a piano in the parlor of John Larue Groves, at 1,174 East Grand Street, this city. It would not be there now if Mr. Groves had not made a hard fight for it yesterday. His fight was cheered by a crowd of a thousand persons, and at the end they helped him win his battle by carrying the piano back into the parlor after the men who wanted to take it away had gotten it out of the house and onto the last step of the stoop.

Mr. Groves was surprised yesterday when two men appeared and demanded $107 from him. They said if the money was not paid at once they would hire a truckman and take the piano to Newark. Mr. Groves was astounded. He wanted to know by what right the demand was made. A mortgage for $100 was produced, and it showed that the piano had been mortgaged to that extent in the Newark Mortgage Loan Company. The $7 represented six weeks' interest.

Mr. Groves knew nothing of the mortgage, and the men went out to hire a truckman. While they were gone Mr. Groves learned that the mortgage had been given by his wife and son, without his knowledge or consent. They had expected to pay the money at the end of two weeks, but had been unable to do so. They said they had been told they might take six months in which to repay the money. Mr. Groves brought the club down on his knuckles with such force that the man let go and howled with pain. The next man tried to hustle Mr. Groves out of the way and received a blow on the left hand which made him dance about the room. The men finally gave up the job and retreated.

The truckman refused to take hold of the piano or to allow his men to do so. The noise in the house attracted a crowd, and there were 500 persons in front of the house when the first truckman drove away. Another was procured, and Groves summoned a policeman. The policeman did not know what his duties were in the matter, and sent word to the police station to find out. Word came back that it was his duty to see that no breach of the peace occurred.

The truckmen then started to move the piano. They carried it as far as the stoop. Here their progress was blocked by Groves, who had taken a seat on the steps and would not move. One of the agents for the company took him by the collar, intending to move him by force, but just then ex-Chief Astfalk of the Fire Department came up. Some one addressed him as "Chief," and the agent, thinking it was the Chief of Police, fell back.

A thousand persons had gathered by this time, and the Newarkers were the butts of much jeering. The truckmen finally had the piano on the lower step. Some one in the crowd shouted to Groves and asked if he wanted the piano put back in the house. Mr. Groves, without realizing what was meant, said he did. In a moment the crowd surged up to the stoop, the truckmen and Newarkers were brushed aside, and as many men as could put a hand on the piano picked it up and carried it into the parlor and placed it where it belonged. The loan company's men attempted to stop this proceeding, but were promptly deposited on the sidewalk by willing hands.

Lawyer John T. Dunn had been summoned, and on his arrival he directed Mr. Groves to fasten the doors and windows of his parlor and let the agents commit burglary if they wanted the piano. This was done, and the Newarkers started for home. They did not come back.

Her Grievance.

From The Washington Star.

"There was a girl behind me at the theatre last night," she said, indignantly, "who must be a dreadfully selfish, disagreeable creature."

"What makes you think so?" asked her mother.

"She had on a hat that was simply a monster in size."

"Well, your own hat was not small. You insisted on wearing your new one, you know."

"Yes; but nobody who sat behind that girl got a chance to see it."

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

53d ST., 3 EAST.—Elegant room for a gentleman or doctor; in private family; breakfast optional.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Double room; also single; excellent table; home comforts; reasonable prices; table board; references.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; steam heat.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST—Choice rooms; superior table; references.

71 MADISON AV.—Will be vacated large suite of rooms; second and third floors; families or gentlemen; with board; single rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

28th ST., 14 EAST, (BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison.)—Pleasant back parlor; private bath; others; physician's office; moderate.

47th, 3 EAST, Opposite Windsor.—Elegant suites; porcelain baths; large square and single rooms; breakfast; valet attendance.

A BIJOU BACHELOR'S SINGLE ROOM, WITH bath, washroom, &c., in a strictly bachelor apartment house near Waldorf Hotel and 5th Av.; fully furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c., elevator runs all night; price, $10 per week, with attendance; breakfast served if desired; references exchanged. Address Private Apartment, Box 404 Times, Up Town.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BEAUtifully furnished, large rooms; private family; moderate; reference; Madison Av., below 40th St. Cleanliness, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

145 EAST 18th ST., NEAR IRVING Place.—Two large connecting rooms, with attendance; suitable for two or three gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two young women; one as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, the other as child's nurse or maid to grown children; willing and obliging, highest references. Call Thursday and Friday, 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires to obtain a situation for her waitress as chambermaid and waitress; can thoroughly recommend her; will go to the country. 334 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing. Call, Friday, between 10 and 2, at present employer's, 64 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young Protestant; understands dressmaking; city or country; city references. 323 West 47th St., McGuire's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress. Mrs. Edwards, 235 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her work, and willing to assist in other work; best personal references. H. H., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; personal references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; can assist with washing and ironing; good reference. 865 West 36th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; private family only; best reference. 347 West 49th St.; ring Reynolds's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—Competent; with first-class family; willing to assist in dining room; best reference. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; best city reference. 30 West 93d St.; janitor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; would assist with washing or sewing. 262 West 77th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, just landed, as chambermaid or general houseworker in small private family. 400 West 48th St.; Kane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 770 Amsterdam Av.; Rice's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady; city reference. A., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal reference. 80 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; references; will leave city. M. T., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an English girl as reliable chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. 124 East 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl. 456 West 37th St.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—By young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in boarding house; willing and obliging; good references. 333 East 39th St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By two respectable married women, sisters; would like to take care of a house during the summer; one is good cook; other first-class laundress; can furnish good reference. Mrs. Dempsey, 110 East 54th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a very respectable woman for the Summer; would do any work required; best references. 360 West 36th St. Mrs. Murray.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife, one child; would take care of house for Summer; best references. C. Deitschman, 210 East 88th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—A young lady well bred, educated at a fashionable New-York school, and possessing the usual accomplishments, is suddenly thrown upon her own resources and desires a position as companion to lady or young girl; good traveler; references given in New-York and throughout the South. V. V., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COMPANION.—By successful teacher of Parisian French; teaches other languages; experienced traveler; trustworthy, reliable, useful; in family or to travel; excellent references. Mademoiselle, 119 East 24th St.

COMPANION.—Lady, with ten months' hospital experience, as companion or attendant to invalid lady; good reader and musician. M., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young North of Ireland woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; makes fine French bread and rolls; is particularly neat in person and kitchen, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; first-class personal city reference. M. A. W., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent Frenchwoman; takes entire charge of kitchen, dinners, and parties; where kitchenmaid is kept; prefer going to country for Summer; first-class city references. Jon, Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; would assist with housekeeping if required; country preferred; good wages wanted. R., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; good city reference. M. A., 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman brought up in England as good cook and laundress; city or country; best city references. 150 East 53d St., first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; experienced, trustworthy, respectable; thoroughly competent; highly recommended; wages, $35. Crotty, 149 East 48th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook and laundress; city reference; willing to go to country for Summer. 2,165 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Canadian girls; one as good cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; no objection to the country. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; first-class references. 1,113 2d Av., near 58th St.; ring Mack's bell.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron in small private family; city reference; home more an object than high wages. McCue, 338 East 36th St.

COOK, &c.—By competent young woman as cook and assist with washing in small private family. Call at present employer's, 18 East 68th St.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; three and one-half years' reference from last employer, who can be seen. 107 West 26th St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class family cook; all branches; first-class baker; willing, obliging; no objection to country; first-class reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 6.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two Protestant girls; city reference, 813 Greenwich St., basement bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; clean and careful; best of reference. C. M., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By middle-aged Protestant Canadian woman as cook; good city reference; city or country; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By woman as first-class cook; understands French cooking; good city reference. 124 West 96th St., first floor, west side.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a small private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference. 155 East 33d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; no objection to country; four years' references; no cards. Call, four references. 154 West 17th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best of reference. Call, two days, at 18 East 40th St., present employer's.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By tidy North German as good cook and laundress; reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman in private family; good references; city or country. 208 East 25th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—French; well recommended; best references from Paris and New-York. Mme. C. Boulard, 20 East 72d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 101 Park Av.

COOK.—English; cook and do coarse washing in small private family; country for the Summer; good personal reference. 508 2d Av., one flight.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands business; best references. 932 8th Av., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; plain and fancy cooking; good baker; city or country; city reference. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent woman; best city reference. K. M., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As a good cook and to assist with washing; reference; country preferred. 144 East 43d St.

COOK.—By German; willing; good cook; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as a good cook; five years' reference. Call, for two days, 1,009 Park Av., stationery store.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook; private family; city or country; best reference. 405 4th Av., third bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls (Danish) together as cook and chambermaid. Mrs. Anderson, 141 West 29th St., rear house.

COOK.—By well recommended family cook. Call, Thursday morning, at present employer's, 12 East 45th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; good baker; per-class city reference. 203 West 41st St.

COOK.—By a very experienced person; very best of references. 7 East 61st St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in fine family; wages, $30. Mrs. Kampf, 1,320 2d Av.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; best of city references; city or country. 114 West 17th St.

COOK.—Position as first-class cook; Protestant; good references; wages $35. 312 East 41st St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, housecleaning. Ahrens, 100 East 89th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just back from Paris with a choice selection of latest styles; wishes to work for some nice costumers at home; very reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed; best references as a perfect fitter. Yamin, 361 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; Paris system; guaranteed stylish and good fitting; also old dresses renewed; very reasonable in price; will call at ladies' homes for orders. Emile Camille, 20 East 52d St., between Lexington and Park Avs.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; French; by day; private families; first-class cutting, fitting, draping; highly recommended as to competency and ability; terms moderate. Mme. Mene, 244 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system; would like a few more customers by the day; makes ladies' and children's clothes; references. 945 6th Av., Clark's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits stylishly made on shortest notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person by day. Mlle. La Cosse, 205 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; to go out by day; good cutter and fitter; only first-class work. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like one or more customers by day or at home; McDowell system; references. Mrs. M. E. Marshall, 134 West 20th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few engagements by day; first-class cutter and fitter; best city reference. Ladis, 152 East 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; formerly with White & Howard; home or by day. 134 East 117th St., present employer's.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good at making over and children's clothes. M. B., 251 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By day or week; country or city; references. 42 Perry St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—A lady wishes to procure a position as governess or companion for a French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisienne (middle-aged) as governess or companion; speaks different languages; would travel; best city references. E. W., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to get a situation for German nursery governess or nurse; can be well recommended by present employer. Call, on Thursday, from 10 to 12, at 422 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—By young American as nursery governess; competent to take full charge of one or two small children; piano and first studies. Mrs. Gilfoy, 239 East 44th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By intelligent middle-aged German woman in clubhouse or hotel as housekeeper; best city references. 1,152 3d Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; in private family; city or country; city reference. 529 East 81st St., first floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as thorough kitchenmaid in private family; best city references. 214 East 25th St.; ring Graham's bell.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city references. L. C., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Who understands thoroughly all duties, including hairdressing and sewing, and has best American reference; will travel if desired and is not seasick. Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, 123 East 35th St., call from 4 to 6 P. M.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; speaks different languages; good seamstress, hairdresser; highest city references; does not object to travel. P. D. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant lady's maid to travel in Europe; first-class hairdresser; good packer and seamstress; good references. E. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; accustomed to travel; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best of references. Address, for two days, A. J. M., 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. M. R., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant as lady's maid or nurse for grown children; understands French and German; willing to travel; good references. J. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant; understands the duties connected with a maid; would travel; country or abroad; best city reference. T., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Protestant person to wait on lady and sew; references. A. T., Box 68, 1,242 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands her duties very well; best references. Coelos, 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French person; experienced; good seamstress; desires permanent situation. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as maid and seamstress; sewing and chamberwork; understands dressmaking; fine sewing; city or country; best city reference. 140 West 52d St.; ring Sulzer's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in duties; all kinds sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist with light duties; good packer; city reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av.; Brown's bell.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; speaks French and English; good sailor; accustomed to traveling; highest personal references. G. H., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a young woman; thoroughly experienced; to young ladies; is an excellent seamstress; best city reference. 214 East 25th St.; ring Graham's bell.

MAID, &c.—By North German; competent in her duties; as maid and seamstress or care for growing children; city reference. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID.—A lady would recommend her French maid to a family going to Europe. Inquire at 44 West 57th St., between 2 and 3:30.

MAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as maid to elderly lady; references. 200 East 48th St., first floor.

MAID.—With lady going abroad; English; good reference. L. Clark, 315 East 52d St.

MAID.—Artistic hairdresser, manicure; references from present employer. T., 156 East 125th St.

MAID.—English; thoroughly understands her duties; six years' references. M. F., 941 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; no objection to large washing; personal reference. 405 West 54th St., care Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; several years' city reference from best families. 255 7th Av., second bell

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress; would also take care of city house; best city reference. McKinnon, 164 East 102d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; wages, $22 to $25; best city reference. E. M., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best of city reference. Keefe, 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; thorough in all branches; wages, $22 to $25; references; city or country. 251 West 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—To go out by the day as first-class laundress. 309 West 50th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent; capable of bringing child up on bottle; no objection to the country; best personal reference. S. J., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a competent, desirable Protestant girl as infant's nurse. 19 West 35th St., present employer's.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German, from Hanover, in first-class American family, as nurse for one or two children from 3 years up, or as maid to young ladies; teaches German; wages, $20 to $25; best references. N. S. Wandell, 138 East 33d St.

NURSE.—By competent, trustworthy Frenchwoman as infant's or young child's nurse; takes charge from birth; invaluable for sick or delicate baby; great many years' highest city references. Eugenie, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By Protestant person as nurse for children of any age; competent infant's nurse; neat, careful, and reliable; good seamstress; wages, $20 to $25; city reference. Nurse, 435 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl; 16 years old; as nurse in a small family, or would do general housework; wages moderate. Call, all day, at Mrs. Conrow's, 309 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av., Kemp's bell.

NURSE.—To go to Europe for Summer; thoroughly experienced in the care of children; speaks German and English; best references. 108 East 4th St., store.

NURSE.—By competent young woman, who thoroughly understands the care of small or growing children; first-class personal reference. 408 West 31st St., first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse, that can take entire charge from birth; understands all bottle foods; excellent city references; city or country. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced North German, who speaks good French, to go and come back with family going abroad; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent woman as nurse to young children in first-class American family; highest reference. Care Owens, 253 West 38th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for growing children; best reference. 308 West 31st St.; ring three times; no cards.

NURSE.—By educated North German as nursery governess; to take full charge of children; first-class references. Experience, 632 Park Av.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant nurse to take entire care of baby; good sewer; good reference. 1,611 Park Av.; ring Davidson's bell.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young French girl to take care of children; best reference. 123 West 29th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced young woman. Apply present employer's, 25 East 60th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best references. G., 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable woman as seamstress and wait on grown children; best city references. W. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as first-class seamstress; practical dressmaker; can cut; makes over; assist in chamberwork; best city references. 206 East 41st St., Hasset's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined North German; good sewer and dressmaker; with growing children, or as maid. Address, stating wages, R. A., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. A., 3 East 72d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Can be seen, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., at 47 East 57th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; willing to do some chamberwork; best city reference; no cards. 208 East 38th St., ring Mown's bell.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress; thoroughly understands her duties as waitress; wages from $20 to $25; best city references. J. M., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; willing to do some chamberwork in small private American family; best city reference. 1,558 3d Av.; fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—By a thorough waitress in a private family; best references. 211 East 26th St., second floor.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress in private family; good city reference. 83 East 114th St.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly competent young woman; take butler's place; city references. Q., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; first-class city reference. 262 West 77th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; private family; best reference from last employer. 201 East 20th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in private family; best city reference. 246 East 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman; reference. 117 East 53d St., care of Bannon.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 421 West 32d St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a young woman, washing and ironing at her own home; good city references. Mrs. Gorber, 530 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

KINDERGARTENER—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman, having slight knowledge of English, as butler in a private family where second man is employed; city or country; age, 34; very tall and fine appearance; best references from Paris and also from present place; at liberty now or for few days. Eugene Delaigue, care of Howard Gibb, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER or VALET.—Frenchman; 24; speaks English, German; disengaged 1st May; family going abroad; neat, active, intelligent, willing, obliging; good references present employer. L. Derivaux, care H. Gibb, 189 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; first-class recommendation; wife excellent cook; dinner parties; pastry; ice cream; man as experienced butler; marketing; economical; fully capable, taking entire charge of family. H. R., 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a married couple; French; in private family; understands their business thoroughly; leaving on account of family giving up house; capable to take full charge; highest reference from present employer. E. M., 404 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—As butler in a gentleman's establishment; one or more footmen; age, 42; tall, good appearance; excellent valet; disengaged 20th; one year's personal reference. Dosen, 743 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced North German; age, 35 years; speaks English fluently; also French; just disengaged; best of references. Ernest, 590 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER or VALET.—City or country; has good references from best families in city; understands his duties. Phinp, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—German; neat, quick, willing, temperate, honest; excellent care of silver; take full charge of parties; first-class city reference. W., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; strictly sober; industrious; tall; two years' references from last employer; just disengaged; family going abroad. A., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly competent Frenchman; tall; good valet; willing, obliging; no objection to country; good city reference. Emile, 125 West 26th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife; English; in country; private family; both experienced servants; first-class city reference. G., 106 West 42d St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young man; understands his business perfectly; in private family; has best city reference. Joseph, Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, or BUTLER and VALET.—By competent colored man in private family; city or country; present employer can be seen. Benjamin, 99 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; thoroughly competent, honest, obliging; three years in the same place; first-class city references. Louis, 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Swedish butler; thoroughly competent; best of references. Johnson, 428 4th Av.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN.—Lady going to Europe wishes to find positions for her butler and second man; both well recommended. 480 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; city or country; first-class city references. G. S., care A. Fadner, 217 East 70th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Experienced; town or country; good reference. C., Box 385, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By thoroughly experienced young man; excellent references. W., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman leaving town wishes to secure a situation for his colored butler. William, 57 West 51st St.

BUTLER.—Single handed, or as good second man; Englishman; age 27; disengaged when suited. G. T., 7 Park Av.

BUTLER.—Swedish; honest; thoroughly sober; last employer will testify; first-class city references. M., 985 8th Av.

BUTLER.—Colored; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; in private family; best personal references. A., 54 West 135th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—French; just disengaged; understands his duties very well; best city references. Marcelin, 137 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By a French Swiss; or second man in first-class family; best reference from present employer. E. E., 17 West 60th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent married man; best city references. M. J., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; understands all inside duties; best city recommendations. O'Neill, 681 1st Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Swiss; good natured; wishes position for four months; good references. S. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Family going to Europe wishes to recommend their butler. 15 East 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; at liberty when suited; lady can be seen; reliable man. C., 253 West 33d St.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By three adults, Protestants, the care of a private house for the Summer; highest references, written and personal, from former employers. Box V. G., 353 West 44th St.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife would take charge of gentleman's house during the Summer; best city references. S. Moore, 325 West 43d St.

CARETAKER.—By respectable family to care for private residence; first-class reference. J. J. Strong, 237 West 40th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—Man and wife, one child, would take care of house for Summer; best references. C. Deitschman, 210 East 38th St.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a young married couple to take care of private house; no children; good references, 219 East 28th St. Hindley.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class references from leading families; four years with last employer. C. H., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—French; in private family; first-class references from leading families; four years with last employer. C. H., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; expert horseman, driver; fine appearance; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent metropolitan families (accessible;) temperate, obliging; expectations moderate. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway, telephone 1,619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; Protestant; 36; strictly temperate; thoroughly reliable; to take charge of first-class establishment; careful city driver; highest personal and written references. R. Jones, care of E. Jackson, 1,228 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single Scotchman; thoroughly understands riding, driving, care of horses, carriages, harness, lawns; excellent credentials; sober, honest; country preferred; moderate expectations. Obliging, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; temperate, willing, obliging; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; thoroughly careful city driver; four years' reference last employer. R. G., 18 East 27th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a respectable young man; single; thoroughly competent, willing, and obliging; will be disengaged on the 1st; country preferred. T. C., Box 434, Hempstead, L. I.

COACHMAN.—Single; 26; three years' unsurpassed city recommendations; smart appearance; temperate; civil, industrious, reliable; country preferred; moderate expectations. Martin, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; several years' highest city references; skillful, careful driver; sober, honest, civil; moderate expectations; city or country. Reliable, 1,620 Broadway; telephone 1619-38th.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; good city driver; good reference for sobriety, trustworthiness, and capability. W., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—Best reference; understands care horses, harness, carriages; good driver; country preferred. Doxey, 146 West 51st St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married; understands the care of horses, carriages, cows, poultry, and gentleman's country place; good reference. Thomas Newman, Roslyn, L. I.

COACHMAN.—I wish to procure a position for my coachman, married man, been in my employ for several years, as I am disposing of my horses. 78 to 86 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—By a single man in the country; thoroughly honest, sober, and obliging; best of recommendations; industrious and neat in every respect. O. L., 142 West 87th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; generally useful; best city references. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; seven years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 683 6th Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By respectable young man; willing and obliging; can be highly recommended by his last employer. G., Box 824, Times Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Reliable and competent man; just disengaged; four years in last place; best city references; last employer can be seen. T. J. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; country place the year round; splendid references and a first-class horseman. A. E. W., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the business; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. M. J., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a thorough coachman; best of city recommendations; thirteen years with present employer. P. L., 115 West 54th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class city references; disengaged on account of family going abroad; strictly sober, honest, and reliable; neat appearance; will be personally recommended; seven years' driving in city with best of families. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; German; married; understands the business in all its branches perfectly; experienced New-York and Brooklyn driver; absolutely sober, honest, and trustworthy; first-class reference; city or country. Baum, 248 West 62d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man (Protestant) as coachman; country preferred; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; good city references. Call at 142 East 84th St., between 12 and 3 o'clock. Caldwell.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate, obliging, and polite; served nine years with one family; several years' recommendation as to character an ability; city or country. Murray, 168 West 35th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrances; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; can furnish fifteen years' best of references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 221 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober young man, having first-class references from last and former employers; country preferred. T. M., 135 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—Young man, married, well up in his business, wishes place in country; no objection to staying in country. 227 West 67th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Swiss; steady place; country preferred; best references. Albrecht, care of Fruh, 153 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—German; Protestant; good city reference. Adolph, 909 6th Av., store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a gardener as head gardener; English; married; no family; ten years' reference from last place; thoroughly experienced in graperies, greenhouses, orchids, lawn, flowers, and kitchen garden; strictly temperate. J. King, 301 East 100th St.

GARDENER.—By Frenchman; single; in private family; thoroughly understands vegetable garden, lawns, and horses and cows; make himself useful; willing, obliging; best references; well recommended. M. F., 1,242 West 38th St.

GARDENER.—By middle-aged man, care of horse, cow, lawn, flowers; strictly temperate; 18 years' references; on gentleman's place. Gardener, 205 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—Married; age 35; thoroughly understands care of greenhouse, rosehouse, graperies, fruits, and vegetable garden; excellent references. Gardener, Box 401 Times, Up Town.

GARDENER.—By Swede on gentleman's place; practical in greenhouses, graperies, roses, and vegetables; small family; best references. A. B., 37 East 19th St.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—A lady going abroad desires to obtain for a young Englishman who has been in her service the situation of groom and general utility man about a house. Apply, 12 to 4, Walter H. Mead, 5 Beekman St.

GROOM.—By young man; understands horses, harness, and carriages, and will be highly recommended; best city reference. C. H., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

GROOM, &c.—By young man (lately landed) as groom, or to make himself useful in a city or country stable. C. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By Englishman; under a butler, or single-handed; age 28; low wages; can valet; good references. Alfred, Box 282 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; 21; good recommendations; willing and obliging; understands the duties. Frank, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; 21; well recommended; at present disengaged; good valet; wages, $35. Leonard, 100 East 26th St., third floor.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—To care for gentleman's place in country; do gardening; care of horses, cow, lawns, roads, make himself generally useful; city reference. C., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man to do stable work in the city or country; not long in this country; willing to make himself useful. P. O. R., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET and COURIER.—Gentleman very highly recommends well-experienced traveling servant; with him nine months; to gentleman or ladies going to Europe; age, 32; knows five languages, Europe, and the East very well; twelve years' excellent testimonials. Francis, 7 East 57th St.

VALET.

SCHOOL REFORM FAVORED

MAYOR HEARS ARGUMENTS FOR THE PAVEY-PAGE BILL.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt Makes an Earnest Address in Behalf of the Plan to Abolish Trustees—Elihu Root, Joseph Larocque, E. Ellery Anderson, Stephen H. Olin, and Commissioners Hubbell and Mack Also Speak—Many Women Present.

Mayor Strong gave his second hearing yesterday afternoon on the Pavey-Page compromise school bill. He heard those who favor the measure, and there was a large attendance in the Council Chamber. The seats of the Aldermen were filled with women, many of whom are prominent in the best circles of the city's social life.

Among those present were Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Schieffelin, Mrs. E. Alma Rainsford, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. D. Seligman, Mrs. J. J. White, Mrs. Willard Parker, Mrs. Robert Abbé, Mrs. Cornelia Marshall, Miss Choate, Miss Emerson, Miss Ely, Miss Bangs, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Frederick Stimson, Mrs. Lilian Betts, Mrs. Van Slndren, Mrs. Erhardt, and Miss Stimson of the Normal College.

Almost all these women are earnest advocates of the bill. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, who is opposed to the bill, was present also. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, J. Augustus Johnson, and Elihu Root were among the men present.

In opening the discussion in favor of the bill, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt guardedly referred to the charges that had been made against Mrs. Mcrton for lobbying by saying that he regretted any personal feeling was allowed to enter into the discussion of a measure which affects the educational interests of the city.

"The discussion yesterday," said the ex-Mayor, "showed considerable heat. Perhaps it was due to the hot weather. There can be no greater concern in any organized community than the education of its young. Every dollar saves itself many times over. The only question that should concern you, Mr. Mayor, in reference to this bill, is whether it is a step in advance or not. If it is, it is your plain duty to approve of it.

"My action in this matter is based on the conclusion I reached when Mayor of this city, which was to the effect that the Trustee system had passed beyond its usefulness. There was a time when the Trustees were essential. The Public School Society was the forerunner of the Board of Education. I received my early education in Public schools, and through them I obtained a scholarship in Columbia College. I owe a debt of gratitude to the public schools, and I have tried to repay it by fifty years' devotion to their interests. When I became Mayor I found politics in the public schools. Appointments were bartered and sold for money. I am glad to say, but for place and influence. A Trustee was often appointed as a reward for political or personal services."

Mr. Hewitt said he found that many of the schools, when he became Mayor, were unfit for occupation. At his request an investigation was made by the Board of Health and the Bureau of Buildings. The first body reported that some of the buildings were positively dangerous to health, and the second reported that several of the buildings were unsafe for occupation.

"If the schools of New-York are in bad condition it is because the Trustees do not do their duty," said the ex-Mayor, who then went on to tell how when he was Mayor people sought his influence to get friends appointed as Trustees.

"Some of them called it influence," said Mr. Hewitt, "and I don't know whether that is the way it is pronounced in the public schools."

Mr. Hewitt urged the approval of the bill because it would put the school property under the direction of the Board of Education and because it would place a safeguard about the appointment of teachers.

In a reminiscent way he recalled the fact that during his administration as Mayor he had succeeded in getting only two bills through the Legislature. One was the bill reorganizing the Aqueduct Commission, which, though, was forced through, and the other was the Small Parks bill.

"My record as Mayor," he said, "must stand on those two things. That is all that I could get done. During my last year as Mayor I had only the appointment of seven School Commissioners. Most of these Commissioners were very good ones. One or two were not so good, but I was led into the mistake of appointing them by the advice of some of my fellow-citizens who should have known better. I lost considerable faith in the rich and intelligent class by that result.

"I believe the Trustee system ought to go. There are some things about this bill which I do not approve, but it is a step in advance. I think the Legislature has given to the Commissioners too much power in the way of appointments—more power than I would give them. They can name any number of officers. That is very complimentary to the Board of Education, Mr. Mayor, and such power would not have been given to them if you had not selected the Commissioners."

Mr. Hewitt refuted the claim that the new bill would take the schools away from the people. He said the Inspectors provided for in the bill might just as well be called Trustees, and he thought that it was a mistake of the framers of the bill not to so term them. He thought more Inspectors and double the number of school districts should have been provided. He then referred to President Maclay's claim that the School Trustee system had been tried for fifty years, and no scandal having resulted, therefore the system should be continued.

"Why," said Mr. Hewitt, "Mr. Maclay cannot be very familiar with the history of the public schools in this city. There was a time when the School Commissioners and the School Trustees were elected in the various wards. That led to such results that the system was swept away by the people in a single day. Under the election system the Commissioners were in closer touch with the people than ever. Trustees, the records will show, have been removed from office for innumerable causes, for peculation, and for malfeasance in office."

The ex-Mayor argued that the new bill would protect the teachers in the tenure of their office better than the present law. He referred to Commissioner Strauss's remark that the curriculum in use in our public schools is the peer of any other curriculum.

"And yet," said Mr. Hewitt, "a petition has been filed with the Board of Education, asking that this curriculum should be revised. The trouble is that the children have to cover too much ground. The teachers have too much work to do. Not enough attention is paid to the kindergarten. That has been neglected to a shameful degree. The defects in our present system are largely due to the fact that not enough attention is paid to the little children. The teachers who want a change in the curriculum are right in saying that the system is overcrowded. It is not education. It is a system of cramming, which develops the memory at the expense of the reason."

In conclusion, Mr. Hewitt said that whatever was of value in the Trustee system would be preserved in the work of the Inspectors, and the efficiency of the schools would be promoted by concentrating the authority in the proper hands. "This bill is a step in advance," said Mr. Hewitt. "It is by no means a finality. It will need amendments in the future, and will probably receive them."

Elihu Root held that the present bill, whatever its defects, was a step in the advance movement that is sure to place the public schools on a sound footing and stable foundation.

The revision of the curriculum of the schools was much needed, he said, as at present it includes too many branches for the young mind.

Joseph Larocque said that so far as the people were concerned, they would be brought nearer the schools, in that the Boards of Inspectors would be appointed from the districts in which they live. He said that subsequent legislation would look after and secure any further legislation that may be needed to remedy any defects that the present bill may have within its provisions.

E. Ellery Anderson said that a young woman came to him several days ago and begged him to appear against the bill, because, she said, "she feared that under the new system all Roman Catholic teachers would have to go."

Mr. Anderson said the fear was foolish, as the people would never permit a sectarian spirit in any way to enter the school system.

The powers at present vested in the Trustees, he said, would be delegated under the proposed bill to the new system of Inspectors, and aside from simplifying the system and causing the centralization of the appointing power in the Mayor, the bill sought nothing else of importance.

Mr. Anderson said the fact should be not lost sight of that under the new bill a better class of teachers would be secured and a much-needed revision of the curriculum, for both, he said, were now defective.

Stephen H. Olin said that while he did not personally know from practical experience what the school system required, yet he felt assured that from those who had spent a great deal of their time in studying the matter he had gained enough information to warrant him in indorsing the bill.

He said that many of the teachers had been frightened into believing that they were all going to lose their positions and that a circular had been distributed urging the teachers to protect themselves and their rights, which, it was alleged, the present bill sought to take from them.

Mr. Olin said that the centralization of power was the one object of the bill that it was hoped would prove beneficial to the schools and detrimental to that class of men who would make the word Trustee but the political cat's-paw of the party to which the individual might belong.

Commissioner of Education C. B. Hubbell said that for seven years he had been School Commissioner and that it was his opinion that the bill was the best one that could be had at this time. He accused Commissioner Strauss of change of heart in the matter of the reconstruction of the schools.

Mr. Hubbell said that he knew instances where the Trustees were directly responsible for the fact that many of the children are to-day kept out of the schools. The Trustees, he said, were superior to the Commissioners, and he was in favor of the bill because it reversed the relative positions of the two. Cleveland, Chicago, and other Western cities, he said, were far in advance of the metropolis as far as their school system were concerned.

Commissioner Jacob W. Mack urged that the bill should be approved as a matter of expediency, if for nothing else, because it would be the first step in a movement that is much needed.

John E. Eustis said there was not a single act the Trustees did that the Board of Education did not do over again.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Rainsford, and Mrs. Parker urged the Mayor to approve the bill. Mrs. Van Rensselaer said that even if the Mayor found it necessary to disapprove of the bill the fight for it would still be kept up.

The school teachers will have their hearing at 2 P. M. to-morrow.

PROPOSED CENTRAL PARK STEAL!

Senate Bill Provides for Free Privileges to a Fair.

The Park Commissioners are up in arms against a bill introduced two weeks ago in the Senate at Albany by Senator Coggeshall giving 100 acres of the southern end of Central Park to "a permanent fair." The measure was read twice before it attracted public attention, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Finance.

The title of the bill is "An act to incorporate, federate, and locate the permanent World's Fair and Its University of Nations." The incorporators are L. Bozer, V. A. Bozer, and A. C. Fisher. It is sought to "erect a permanent group of majestic art palaces, occupying ten or more acres of ground, costing $50,000,000, to be and remain the crowning embellishment of Central Park, perpetually evincing itself the highest possible sublimated utility to and for the Commonwealth of New-York." A clause provides that the powers proposed to be conferred shall not be limited by any existing act.

Another clause reads:

That such location for such permanent world's fair and its university of nations is hereby authorized and assigned, being and remaining Central Park, New-York City, and definitely fixed in the southern centre of said Park. That such building site, centrally located and herein designated, shall contain 100 acres of ground, and is hereby set apart for the exclusive and perpetual use of the permanent world's fair corporation and federation, authorized to erect thereon durable and suitable exposition palaces, representing a harmonious combination of every exceptionally fine, artistic, and superior style of architecture, each individual section of which shall attain its perfection in living conjunction with all other American and foreign sections, and that such exposition palaces shall be constructed for the various objects and purposes for which the body corporate and federate was organized; and such building site is a part of the southern centre of Central Park, and is to be in the form of a square containing the said 100 acres centred and outlined at equal distance between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, Central Park, New-York City, and bounded on the north by Sixty-fifth Street subway, and on the south by the adjacent and definite boundary line determined by said form of a square of ground including the area designated.

Senator Coggeshall declared he was not acquainted with the incorporators, but would not abandon the bill unless good reasons were given. He added:

"I introduced the bill by request. I think it was sent to me by Mr. Fisher, a gentleman living in New-York City. I do not know what he does for a living. I think the incorporators are New-York men, but I know nothing about them."

BENCH AND BAR DINE.

University Law School Alumni Listen to Interesting Speeches.

The twelfth annual dinner of the alumni of the University Law School of New-York City took place at Delmonico's last night. There was a large attendance. Vice President Elihu Root presided, in the absence of President Justice Bartlett, who is ill.

Officers were re-elcted as follows: President—Justice Willard Bartlett; Vice President—Elihu Root; Treasurer—Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay; Executive Committee—Civil Justice James A. O'Gorman, City Magistrate Charles E. Simms, Jr., and W. G. Peckham. Secretary William A. Purrington declined re-election, and Winthrop Parker was chosen to succeed him.

Dean Clarence D. Ashley spoke for "The New Law School." He referred to the reorganization of the University Law School under Austin Abbott in 1891, and of its union with the Metropolitan Law School last Spring, and spoke of the beneficial results that had accrued.

"The Bench" was responded to by Justice Keogh, "The Bar" by Henry E. Howland, "The Pulpit" by the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, and "The Old Law School" by Prof. Isaac S. Russell.

A STORY OF SUICIDE DOUBTED.

Recorder Goff Issues a Warrant for J. H. Louis, Charged with Forgery.

Recorder Goff, in Part I. of the General Sessions, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Joseph H. Louis, who is said to have committed suicide in Philadelphia.

Four indictments were found against Louis for forgery, his alleged peculations, it is said, having caused the failure of N. J. Schloss & Co., clothing dealers at 656 Broadway, for $1,000,000 in December, 1893. He was manager for the firm. He gave bail in $10,000.

When the case was called yesterday a clerk for Rose & Putzel, counsel for Louis, announced that a telegram had been received from an undertaker in Philadelphia saying that Louis had committed suicide.

Assistant District Attorney Davis said that he had reason to believe that Louis had not committed suicide. He asked that the bail be forfeited and a warrant be issued for the arrest of Louis.

The Recorder issued the warrant and declared the bail forfeited. Detectives were sent at once to Philadelphia to view the alleged body of Louis.

Decision of Interest to Importers.

Importers of Henrietta woolen goods are much concerned over a decision issued yesterday by the General Appraisers in the appeal of Dowll, Miller & Co., from a local ruling which advanced the firm's invoice on a consignment of these goods. The goods came from the manufacturers at Gera, Germany, and were billed at 81 pfennigs a yard, less 8 per cent. discount. They were advanced by the local Appraiser to 90 pfennigs, less 8 per cent. General Appraiser Lunt, to whom appeal was first made, valued the invoice at 92 pfennigs net. The board placed the valuation at 90 pfennigs net. This is an advance of 12 per cent. on the invoice. It carries a penalty of 2 per cent. for every 1 per cent. advanced, or 24 per cent. penalty on the value, in addition to duty. This consignment happened to be small, but the effect of the decision will be far reaching. Importations of Henrietta cloth run into millions of dollars yearly. The present case was regarded as a test which would apply to large consignments recently to about twenty importing houses.

Ex-Governor Commends a Magistrate.

Magistrate Brann in Yorkville Police Court last Sunday discharged John Clayton Temple of Delaware, who was arrested on a charge of vagrancy. He had called at the house of Banker Schiff, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, and wanted to show to the banker certain letters of recommendation he had with him. The banker, evidently regarding him as a fraud, summoned a policeman, and had him arrested. When he was arraigned in Yorkville Court he produced the letters, and among them was one from ex-Gov. Robert J. Reynolds of Delaware. The Magistrate received a letter from the ex-Governor yesterday commending him for his action, and stating that Mr. Temple's father had been a Governor of the same State and a reputable sire of an unfortunate son.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Announcement was received by a letter yesterday from Paris of the engagement of Miss Madeline Lapham Thorne, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the late George Lapham Thorne of New-York, to Henry G. P. Vincent, a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Townsend Vincent of Boston. Mrs. Thorne and Miss Thorne have been abroad for the past two years, and have spent nearly half of the time in Paris, where they now are. Mr. Vincent sailed for England two months ago, and after spending five weeks in London he joined Mrs. and Miss Thorne in Paris. The wedding will take place probably in Paris late in the Autumn.

—Countess di Brazza, who has been spending several weeks in Washington, D. C., will return the latter part of this week to this city.

—The announcement of the engagement of Miss Cornelia B. Zabriskie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie of 11 West Thirty-fifth Street, to William Temple Emmet, a son of Richard Stockton Emmet of New-Rochelle, N. Y., does not occasion much surprise among their friends, as such an announcement has been expected for several weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank and Mrs. W. H. Baker of the Hotel Majestic have returned from Lakewood, N. J.

—Mrs. S. Harrie Ellison of 140 West Eighty-fifth Street will give an at home with music on the first Friday in May.

—Mrs. J. Palmer Knapp of 322 West Seventy-second Street will give a luncheon soon in honor of Mrs. Klafsky, the prima donna.

—Society is much interested in the entertainment which is to be given on April 27 at 4 o'clock P. M., in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall in aid of the day nurseries. Miss Villa Whitney White, Miss M. B. Dillingham, and Gerrit Smith, will take part in the following programme:

"Der Fruehling"	Grieg
"Gelobt Sei Gott"	1542
"Ein Altes Lobgesang"	1600
"Ein Froeliches Gesang"	1623
"Fruehlingstrum," "Fruehlingsglaube"	Franz Schubert
"Fruehling und Liebe," "Fruehling's Gedraenge"	R. Franz
"Mainacht"	J. Brahms
Spring Folk Song.	
"Fruehlingsblick," "Fruehlingszeit"	Mendelssohn
"It Was a Lover and His Lass"	Old English
"It Is Not Always May"	Gounod
"Er ist's," "Fruehlingsnacht"	Schumann
"One Spring Morning," "Twas April"	Nevins
"Es Blinkt der Thau"	Rubinstein

The tickets can be procured from Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, Mrs. Francis F. Marbury of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Mrs. Rudolph Shirmer of 241 East Seventeenth Street.

—The Danish Whist Club met last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin of 8 East Forty-fifth Street. Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Schmidt, Prof. Chandler, Andrew Bibby, Miss Bibby, Mr. and Mrs. Heckscher, and Dr. and Mrs. Von Beverhout Thompson. The last meeting of the club will take place on Thursday evening of next week at the home of Mrs. Bolton Hall of 4 East Forty-sixth Street.

—Mrs. Swits Condé of 6 West Thirty-sixth Street will entertain the Friday Evening Club to-night by giving a theatre party, followed by a supper.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ward and the Misses Ward, who have been traveling through the South, will arrive in New-York the latter part of next week, and early in May they will sail for Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. David Balkeley of 23 West Eighty-third Street, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Seymour and Miss Seymour of 64 East Eighty-first Street gave receptions at their homes last night.

—The last dance of this season of the Hamilton Grange Tennis Club took place last night at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. It was attended by about 200 people prominent in Harlem and on the west side.

—Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Eugene Kelly were among the patronesses at the concert given last night in Carnegie Hall by the Glee and Banjo Club of Fordham College.

—Thomas B. Firth, who will sail for Europe on Saturday for an extended tour, gave a farewell dinner last evening to his literary and musical friends at 55 West Twenty-fourth Street.

—Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge of 72 East Thirty-fourth Street will give a dance to-night for the members of the Yale Glee and Banjo Club. It will follow the concert to be given by the club in Carnegie Hall.

—Mrs. J. Hard, H. Williams, and the Misses Williams will give the last of their informal afternoons at home on April 21 and 28, in their apartments, in the Westminster Hotel.

—Mrs. William Plimley and Miss Plimley of 101 West Eighty-first Street were at home informally yesterday afternoon and evening.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Ethel Voorhis, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Voorhis of Cleveland, Ohio, to Thomas H. Powell of this city. The wedding will take place early in the Autumn.

—Mrs. Robert Cook of Port Chester, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. H. C. Blye of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

—Mrs. M. Augustus Field and Augustus Bradhurst Field, of 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field of 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, who are visiting relatives in Paris, will go to England early next month to pay a round of visits in that country. It is the intention of the Fields to sail for New-York in the first week in June.

—Mrs. George Livingston Baker intends to give two large teas in the latter part of this month at her home on Staten Island for her daughter, Miss Appleton Baker. Mrs. Baker and Miss Baker are at present in Boston, having gone there to attend the marriage of Miss Bannan to Charles Alfred Johnson.

—The Women's New-England Association held an informal meeting, the final one for the season at the Windsor Hotel Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. T. F. Seward presided. Among the members present were Mrs. W. G. Slade, the founder of the association; Mrs. C. A. Whitney, Mrs. C. Stickney, Miss Mary D. Hall, Miss J. F. Scudder, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Donald McLane, Mrs. Greeley, Mrs. Helmuth, and Mrs. Judson. The guests included members of Sorosis, the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, and other kindred organizations. Mrs. Stickney and Miss Hall sang for the company. Mrs. C. A. Whitney read a paper on "A Mythical Land." Mrs. Seward made a brief address.

—Invitations will be sent out next week for the wedding of Miss Sheridan and Franc V. Le Mon-Sparks on May 13. The ceremony is to be performed by the Rev. Reuben Harper Sparks, father of the bridegroom, if his health permits, and will be followed by a large reception. Mr. Le Mon-Sparks left town yesterday for Indianapolis, being summoned thither by the sudden illness of his father, who is suffering from overwork in his pulpit and on the lecture platform. PATRIARCH.

The Lathrop Investigation Ended.

ALBANY, April 16.—The summing up of counsel in the Lathrop prison investigation was ended to-night with the address of ex-District Attorney Wheeler of Clinton County for the prosecution. The report and findings of Commissioner Brown are not expected to be filed with the Governor for several weeks.

THEIR MONK BAGS LIGHT

COLUMBIA'S MEN COME ASHORE NOT HEAVY IN PURSE.

Crew of the Flagship New-York, However, Well Provided with Funds, and It All Came About as a Result of a Boat Race Rowed When the Sailormen Were in Hampton Roads—Armored Cruiser's Oarsmen Still Champions.

The long-backed commerce destroyer Columbia and the armored cruiser New-York are anchored off Stapleton, S. I., with more ill feeling than distance between the two. One is flagship of the station, and knows it. The other is just a plain consort.

The crew of the Columbia say that the flagship sailors are putting on more style and generally giving themselves more airs than they should. The New-Yorkers admit that they are putting on a good many "lugs," and say they have a right to, not by precedent, but by right of victory. That claim has been contested in numerous encounters, for both crews are ashore, and unhampered by the restrictions of the quarter deck.

The crew of the flagship are ashore on forty-eight hours' leave, and brought heavy purses with them. To the Columbia's bluejackets have been given twenty-four hours only, and their monk bags are light. Therein lies the sting. It came about through a boat race, which took place in Hampton Roads last week, just before the ship sailed for this port, where liberty was to be given.

Boat racing in the navy is a thing which interests everybody, from Admiral to messenger boy. To the wearers of the blue the capabilities of every boat carried by every ship under the Union Jack is known. And the best-known of them all is the fifth cutter of the New-York, a clean-lined, twelve-oared craft, originally intended for the Admiral's barge. The New-York's first executive officer, a man who loved a boat race as much as a horseman loves an equine test of speed, discovered the fast qualities of the boat, and when the ship was fitting out managed to secure a superb crew of oarsmen, and these were assigned to the fast cutter and known as the racing crew. The men had lots of practice, and, as a result, the cutter defeated everything she raced against.

Then the ship was ordered to Kiel to attend the opening of the Baltic Canal, and there she met the San Francisco, a vessel which carried a cutter so fast that her crew believed there was none to equal her. The San Francisco boat had met and defeated a dozen French, English, German, and Italian cutters, and the race between the two crack cutters was an event in the Kiel celebration. The world was there to look, and the German Emperor was an enthusiastic observer of the contest, which the New-York's cutter won. The Emperor rechristened the boat with the name of his daughter, Victoria Louisa, in honor of her victory, a name she still bears.

Other United States ships began to get jealous of the New-York, and among these was the cruiser Raleigh. The Raleigh has a fast ten-oared cutter, and, after a few inconsequential victories in home waters, had the temerity to challenge the flagship after her return from Europe. But the challengers were coached to stipulate that the race should be pulled in ten-oared cutters. The flagship sailors considered their ten-oared cutters were heavy, and were not as clean cut as was the Raleigh's boat, but they decided to accept the race, pinning their faith on their unbeaten crew of oarsmen.

The race came off in Hampton Roads last October, and the flagship's cutter was adjudged the winner by one-half second. That was pretty close figuring, and the Raleighis people were dissatisfied with the decision. They accordingly challenged again, and the race was to have taken place a week ago last Saturday.

The day dawned overcast and blowing gustily, and the Raleigh's crew saw their revenge in hand. Their boat they knew to be good in rough water, and the New-Yorkers knew also that their cutter was very bad under the same conditions. Their hearts were heavy, for they knew that the race was lost before it was run.

Then a string of signal flags fluttered from the flagship, and joy fled from the Raleigh to rest with the New-Yorks. The signal was an order for the Raleigh to get under way, proceed to Newport News, take the Secretary of the Navy on board, and return.

That, of course, settled the race for the day, and that night an indignant delegation from the Raleigh called on board the New-York and demanded that their stake money be refunded. They charged trickery, and the money was given back. The New-Yorkers then held a consultation, and next day asked Capt. Schley's permission to challenge the Raleigh so as to give them another run for their money, and to restore the entente cordiale. Permission was given, and the boat pushed off and headed for the Raleigh. The crew of the Raleigh saw the boat coming, and knew its mission. But they were in ill humor and sore, and when the boat tossed oars as she swept under the bow of the Raleigh, the recognized challenge for a race, a long and hurriedly lettered strip of canvas, was displayed over the bow. It read: "Not at home."

The New-Yorkers looked and laughed, and rowed away to toss their oars under the bows of other ships in the fleet. The boat was greeted in dead silence by them all except one, the little Montgomery, which vociferously cheered. With all the rest the New-York and her racing crew had come into disfavor. But the Montgomery was loyal, and made her loyalty known.

The Columbia on the other hand was the Raleigh's stanchest adherent, and when, on the following Monday, a crew of apprentices from the Raleigh defeated a crew of apprentices from the flagship, the Columbia's people indulged in what the New-Yorkers thought was unseemly joy. And they remembered the derisive jeers from the commerce destroyer when that same day the Raleigh's crew, elated by their little victory, accepted the challenge offered on the preceding Saturday. The Columbia received a special invitation from the flagship to make bets on the result, and $7,000 was the sum wagered on the issue.

The news of the race spread through the fleet, and on Wednesday of last week the decks of the ships were thronged with visitors from shore, who had been invited to see the contest. The Secretary of the Navy was there, and the band was on the quarter dack of the flagship to welcome the visitor home. Much feeling had been caused by the outcome of the other events, and the interest was intense.

The race was from a starting point near Thimble Lightship over a course three and one-half miles in length, with the finish between two stakeboats anchored abreast the fleet. The race was a drive from the start, the crews almost breaking their oars through their exertions. It was nip and tuck throughout, and from the flotilla of boats that followed came cheer after cheer. And as they neared the finish line it was seen that the New-York's cutter was slightly in the lead, and the crews of that vessel and of the Montgomery swarmed to the rigging and yelled to rend the sky. And as the New-York's cutter swept first past the finish line, the Montgomery's men threw their hats overboard in their joy, and the New-Yorkers yelled and shouted until breath gave out.

Thus it was that the victors put aside their wages when it was tendered them by the Paymaster on the vessel's arrival here Wednesday, and likewise the Columbia's took such of their allowance as was left from the wreck of their fortunes on that boat race day.

The Columbia will return to Hampton Roads early next week, and will be followed on Wednesday by the New-York. The officers explain that the only motive in coming here was to give the men a run on shore.

Planning for the New Battleships.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker and the other members of the board of naval officers charged with the preparation of plans for the new battleships which Congress will authorize have decided to make a personal inspection of the workings of the battleship Indiana's armament, to determine whether the arrangement of her batteries is faulty, and whether necessity exists for making changes that will cause them to render better service without danger to the crew. The board will sail from Hampton Roads, Va., on the battleship Saturday morning, and proceed in her to New-York, making the examination en route. The trip to New-York is not to accommodate the board, but to allow the Indiana to take on ammunition and stores, and undergo some slight repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Disappointed Fire Company Disbands.

PELHAMVILLE, April 16.—Relief Hook and Ladder Company, at a meeting last evening, adopted a resolution to disband. The members immediately removed carpets and furniture from the firehouse. They pulled out the truck, reversed it, and ran it back into the house. The disbanding of the company was due to dissatisfaction over the appointment by the Fire Commissioners of the chief of the department.

TALKED AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Edmond Kelly, Rossiter Johnson, and Mrs. Betts Make Addresses.

A meeting of the Executive and Standing Committees of the Tenth Branch of the Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was held yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Charles F. Clark, 831 Madison Avenue.

Francis Lynde Stetson presided, and addresses were made by Edmond Kelly, Rossiter Johnson, and Mrs. Lilian W. Betts.

"A franchise," said Edmond Kelly, "is not a natural right like right to air, life, liberty. It is a Constitutional privilege. A large number of voters are bootblacks, negroes, and such people, so that there is not much honor in sharing the responsibility of government.

"The political duty of a citizen consists largely in the nomination of good candidates, which involves the organization of political machines, and political machines must be kept up. This forces a man into society to which he is not accustomed, and which is not congenial to him. Personal antagonisms are smoothed over by familiarity. I would not care to predict the effect of introducing such familiarity among women. What would be the result of women having to consort with women whom they have been taught to despise and shun? Those who clamor for woman suffrage put women below the negro."

"It is no pleasure to cast a vote," said Rossiter Johnson. "It is simply the effect of a vote that is cast that counts. The giving of franchise to women will change the structure of the Government.

"There is no representative of property in a vote. A vote simply represents one man. Every one counts for one unit of military force, and on election day it is known that the side that casts 3,000,000 votes is able to maintain it with 3,000,000 bayonets against the side that casts only 2,000,000 votes. If Mrs. Stanton would come out in a campaign and tell us how she stands on any important question, she might change a great many votes, but she does not do that. She simply wants to cast her one vote."

Mrs. Betts in her address gave the results of her observations among women of the east side.

A letter of regret was received from ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, who is opposed to woman's suffrage.

Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Charles F. Clark, Miss Ella Mabel Clark, Mrs. Alfred Meyer, Mrs. George F. Dominick, Mrs. Northrup, Mrs. William C. Gulliver, Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Mrs. W. E. Bullard, Mrs. Robert Bonner, Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Miss Annie Brown, Mrs. T. M. Coan, Mrs. Gardiner Clark, Mrs. Arthur Cutler, Mrs. Hildreth Field, Mrs. Anson Flower, Mrs. George Hoadley, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. David T. Seligman, Mrs. F. Sabine, Mrs. E. Walpole Warren, Mrs. J. Howard Latham, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Janeway, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, and Mrs. William B. Hornblower.

CUBAN BONDS OFFERED FOR SALE.

Payable Ten Years After the Evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish.

A call was issued yesterday by Tomas Estrada Palma, delegate of the Cuban patriots to the United States, for bids for $2,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds of "the Republic of Cuba," payable ten years after the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, interest being payable semi-annually in gold in New-York or Havana. Revenues of the Republic are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, which, with coupons, on which payment may be deferred until six months after evacuation, will be received for taxes to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent. of the amount offered in payment of taxes.

The offerings are part of an authorized issue of $10,000,000. In the announcement it was said that all bids would be considered, but the right would be reserved to reject any at less than 60 per cent. of the face value.

B. J. Guerra, Treasurer, of 192 Water Street, whom bidders were asked to address, said that he had received bids, which he would not unseal until Thursday of next week. He had no doubt the bonds would be fully subscribed. A syndicate had offered to take them, he said, but it had been decided to invite popular subscriptions. Since issues will be made in denominations of $50, he thought many persons would subscribe purely from sympathy with Cuba. Reliance is also placed on friends of the Cuban cause, who have already contributed liberally for munitions of war.

The speculative side of the undertaking has not yet been considered seriously, either by the Cubans or in Wall Street, but the proposition received some notice down town yesterday, and it seemed not unlikely that the prospects of a high rate of interest might attract money from persons willing to take long chances.

About one month ago there was a sale at auction at 111 Broadway of $50,000 of Cuban bonds, principal and interest payable on the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban patriots by the United States. The bonds brought $50. They were probably offered to feel the market. Nothing appeared to indicate that they were part of the issue now proposed.

EX-POLICE JUSTICE KOCH'S APPEAL

Arguments on the Legislature's Right to Legislate Him Out of Office.

Arguments were heard by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday on behalf of the former Police Justices against the constitutionality of the law which legislated them out of office.

The matter was brought before the court by ex-Justice Joseph Koch's appeal from the Supreme Court decision refusing him three months' salary, $2,000, and from a decision awarding $600 damages against him for the false arrest of William T. Stenson, Jr. Stenson's arrest and suit were simply pro forma.

Ex-Gov. George Hoadly and A. J. Dittenhoefer appeared yesterday for Mr. Koch, and Joseph H. Choate and Lewis L. Delafield for the city. Mr. Hoadly said the law was unconstitutional because it provided for the summary termination of the service of the Police Justices. Under the new Constitution, he said, judicial officers cannot be removed except for cause.

Mr. Choate argued that the police courts were not protected from all change, and that in changing the entire system no particular official had been selected for dismissal. He contended, further, that Police Justices were not judicial officers within the meaning of the Constitution. The office was created by the Legislature, not by the Constitution.

Brief arguments were also made by Messrs. Dittenhoefer and Delafield.

The Stenson case was presented only as a formality.

Decision was reserved.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler Resigns.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, has tendered his resignation because he feels the need of a long rest. A vacation was offered him if he would reconsider his determination, but, fearing the church would suffer if deprived of the services of a pastor for a prolonged period, he advised the congregation to look for a successor at once. He will remain with the church until the Fall. Dr. Tyler has been pastor of the church for thirteen years. He intimates that before he settles in a pastorate again he will make a tour around the world.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

IN DELFT BLUE AND WHITE.

Would you like to lower the temperature and increase the size of a bedroom in your country house? A scheme of Delft blue and white will seem to change it as you wish.

Furniture in white enamel, with draperies and wall hangings in real old Dutch blue and white designs. Or furniture, enameled and decorated in blue, with quaint windmill scenes, and the hangings and draperies in plain tints.

Such furnishings are wonderfully inexpensive when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New-York.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, will deliver his lecture entitled "Tenements and Lodging Houses at Home and Abroad; from the Slum Rookery to the Latest Examples of Model Tenements and Model Lodging Houses," at the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., pastor, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, this evening, at 8:15 o'clock. The lecture will be illustrated by entirely new and attractive stereopticon views, and admission will be free.

—Under the auspices of the Presbytery of New-York there will be held on Friday evening, April 24, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Building, Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, a public meeting of all the Christian Endeavor and Young People's societies within the bounds of the Presbytery in the interests of foreign missions. After a brief discussion of the work to be done and the best way to do it, addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. McEwen and Robert E. Speer.

—Justice Lawrence, in Special Term, Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Emanuel Blumenstiel and Arthur H. Masten Commissioners to appraise the value and make awards to property owners for the land lying between One Hundred and Seventieth and Two Hundredth Streets, running back about two blocks from the Harlem River front. This land, if taken, is to be laid out in a public park, which will probably be known as St. George's Park.

—It has been stated that the firm of George Jardine & Son, organ builders, 318 East Thirty-ninth Street, would be wiped out by the death of Edward G. Jardine and Joseph P. Jardine, respectively junior and senior members of the firm. There still remain three male members of the Jardine family, however, and they will conduct the business.

—A public meeting under the auspices of the Young Woman's Division of the Loyal Legion Temperance Society will be held in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, Miss Anna A. Gordon, and Miss Anna S. Cummings.

—The annual election of officers for the Institute of Accounts to serve for the ensuing year was held last evening, and resulted as follows: President—Silas S. Packard; Vice President—Thomas S. Whitbeck; Secretary—Charles Both; Treasurer—Edward J. Fitzgerald; Assistant Secretary—William P. Plant.

—Capt. O'

Friday
April 17-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDIES

TEACHERS CRITICISE THE PRESENT CURRICULUM.

Women Principals to Recommend Radical Changes—More Time Should Be Given to Individual Pupils—Edward A. Page Enthusiastic over the Success of the Manual Training Course—Its Great Value to Boys.

Inquiries made yesterday among those who are active in matters connected with public schools, their system and course of study, showed that the changes to be proposed by the women Principals in the present curriculum are of a radical and aggressive nature.

The majority, if not all, of the teachers feel that a class of sixty pupils is too large to allow of any special attention to individuals or care of backward children. They also are of the opinion that domestic science and moral instruction should be more prominent than they are at present. They think the course in the schools would be better if there were fewer subjects taught to the average child, and if more time were given to domestic science and moral instruction. The present system of trying to teach a child a little of everything they say, is wrong and bad. They advocate natural selection, or a process by which a child with a certain aptitude or a particular talent can get special instruction for that aptitude or talent as soon as he or she display it. Many of the teachers lay stress also on the importance of technical instruction.

Edward A. Page, President of the New-York Society of Pedagogy, said yesterday:

The present course of studies as adopted by the Board of Education and in use in our grammar schools is based upon the principle of a four-years' term of eight grades beginning with the eighth grade and finishing with the first. This course is complete in itself, and presupposes that the child who finishes it will pass from the eighth grade through to the first.

The course is very fair on paper, but the great objection is, that it requires more to be done than the time will allow.

In the manual training schools certain additions to the curriculum have been made without the corresponding curtailments in other directions, and these schools find themselves very much hampered with this additional work.

In any change of the course of studies it strikes me, as a practical teacher, that something of the following would be very good:

Instead of the course of studies as now, which I can compare to a circle whose circumference is divided into eight equal parts, I prefer eight concentric circles. In other words, a child leaving the public schools in the sixth grade has only a partial education as the system is framed, as I said before, for a completion of the course from the eighth grade through to the first grade.

When you reflect that nearly 50 per cent. of the children leave school between the eighth and the fourth grades, you will readily understand that they enter life with only a partial education and are poorly equipped for its struggles.

If, instead of the present system, a more elastic course of studies were adopted, and each grade more complete in itself, I think such a course would be decidedly preferable.

In the San Francisco schools they offer an excellent programme in this respect. In each grade the work is laid out up to a certain degree, and is complete within these boundaries. Thus the child may have a limited education, but it will be complete so far as it goes. For instance, in arithmetic one grade takes the numbers from one to six, and everything pertaining to those numbers is taught to the child, such as measurement, mensuration, fractions, addition, subtraction, multiplication, &c.

Another objection in the present course in this city is the elimination of geography from the second grade, and its completion in the third. I find that children in the third grade have minds too immature for the grasping of this subject in its fullest extent, and after the lapse of six months, when those children shall have become first-grade pupils, their knowledge of geography has almost entirely disappeared. Too little attention is paid to local geography. You will find that the children can tell in great detail about distant countries, their capitals, chief rivers, mountains, &c., but are totally ignorant on points in their own immediate neighborhood, such as the location of certain prominent monuments, squares, and parks.

Mr. Page, who has had much experience in manual training as Principal of Grammar School No. 77, also said:

There probably has been no one thing introduced and no change made which has been more efficacious in its character than that of manual training. Manual training is taught in some of the schools from the fifth through to the first grade. No person intimate with the characteristics of the boy can fail to see that he hardly knows what to do with his hands up to the age of sixteen years or thereabouts. If this system has done nothing else but to approach Charles Reade's ideal of the coming man as ambidextrous, it has done enough.

But this is not the only value to be attached to manual training. In my judgment, it is the rational method of education. It is constantly objective, and the semi-intellectual faculties are developed to a wonderful extent. By this means data are furnished for the reason. We notice in our boys of the first grade a wonderful fullness in their growth since manual training has been introduced. They seem to be all-sided instead of one-sided.

The theory of natural selection is, in many cases, most beautifully applied in this system. Boys who have natural aptitude as handicraftsmen are enabled to show their ability in this respect, and, instead, as under the old rule, of having our children become lawyers' clerks, petty cash clerks, errand boys, and drivers of wagons, they select that occupation for which nature has intended them.

At the close of the year 1895 six of my graduates were placed in architects' offices. There is proof for you of the value of at least one branch of manual training.

When this system passes from its experimental stage, in which it now is, to the well-digested, thoroughly formulated condition, I anticipate that the results which will follow from its introduction into every school system will be wonderful.

The only reason that the system has not become the prevailing system of public education in New-York City is the fact that we have been passing through the introductory stage. This is, however, now over, and we think from now on, especially under the additional powers enjoyed by the City Superintendent, that this system will become popular by reason of the fact that it is known.

Dr. William H. Tolman, general agent of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, said that he did not consider himself specially qualified to speak on the subject of what should be taught in the public schools, because he had never given anything more than a general study to that question. He drew attention, however, to the fact that in all other large cities of the world the amount of time and money devoted to technical work in the public schools is very large.

"And that is the reason," he said, "that we import all our skilled workmen and artisans."

Manchester, England, spends $600,000 on technical instruction. Roubaix, France, spends $850,000, while the Charlottenburg Polytechnic, in Berlin, cost $2,000,000. In Manchester the public school classes in technical subjects are instructed as to steam, hygiene, sound, light, heat, machine instruction, chemistry, oils, colors, fats, soap, iron, paper manufacture, weaving, coal-tar products, road carriage building, wood carving, wood turning, brick work and masonry, staircase working, course for shoeing smiths, surveying and leveling, millinery, plumbers' work, metal work and tools, arithmetical calculations, house painting and decoration, &c.

DENIED BY "GEORGE THE GREEK."

Indignant over a Story Published About His Business.

Erasmus Priamus, better known as "George the Greek," expressed indignation yesterday because of the account printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Wednesday of the colony of boys he was said to control. The details of the story were furnished to a reporter by P. P. Cappel, a dealer in novelties in Ann Street.

When Mr. Cappel had last been to 28 West Thirteenth Street, where "George the Greek" had his headquarters, he said he found four rooms inhabited by several dozen boys, who ate, slept, and lived there, while at other times they were engaged in selling flowers, and that, while the boys made considerable money, they received only from $4 to $7 a month. "George the Greek," he claimed, had made a small fortune, and was able to pay $4,000 annual rent for his stand in front of the Grand Central Station.

When a reporter called on Mr. Priamus yesterday at the stand in Forty-second Street he was told by Mr. Priamus that Mr. Cappel's story was a fabrication. He wished to deny every word of it, and said he had witnesses to corroborate his statement of the case.

In speaking of his present business, "George the Greek" told the reporter several different stories and contradicted his partner, who stood near by. His final statement was to the effect that he had no other establishment but the stand at the Grand Central Station, and that the four boys in his employ either worked about the stand or sold flowers on the adjoining sidewalk. They live in ample apartments directly across the way, and sleep on the floor because that is their national custom. "Why," said "George the Greek," "if those boys would sleep on a bed two nights they would die."

As for their diet, he said they did their own cooking and had all they wanted to eat. "We get six pounds of meat every morning," he explained, "and use lots of onions to make a dish that discounts your beef stew 90 per cent."

WILL COMMAND THE DOLPHIN.

Changes Made in the Details of Naval Officers Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Orders were issued by the Navy Department to-day detaching Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover from the Bureau of Navigation, and directing him to assume command of the dispatch boat Dolphin, sometimes called the President's yacht. He will relieve Commander W. T. Burwell, who will be placed on waiting orders.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Moser was detached from duty as Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey, to take effect April 30, and ordered to command the Fish Commission steamer Albatross May 11. He will relieve Lieut. Commander F. J. Drake, who was ordered to special duty in connection with the battleship Oregon, now at San Francisco, with a view of becoming executive officer of that vessel.

Lieut. Commander H. G. O. Colby was detached from the command of the Coast Survey steamer Blake, to take effect April 20, and ordered to duty as Hydrographic Inspector of the Coast Survey April 30. The Blake will be commanded by Lieut. Commander Andrew Dunlap, who was detached from the Washington Navy Yard, to take effect May 11.

Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, has been detached from duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by orders issued by the Navy Department to-day, and placed on the waiting list. It is said at the department that this action was taken at the request of Lieut. Peary, and that his reasons for desiring the change are not known. An official of the department stated, however, that Lieut. Peary did not contemplate another arctic expedition.

Meeting in Behalf of Armenia.

Interest will be added to the mass meeting in Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening in behalf of the Armenian cause, by the presence of William Willard Howard, the special correspondent and Relief Commissioner, who has just returned from his second journey through Armenia. He will tell what he knows of the Sultan of Turkey and the Armenian question will be presented in a new form. A movement will be begun to have the rights of Christian missions in Turkey recognized, and to rescue the perishing Armenian women and children. The meeting is under the patronage of a large number of leading citizens, and prominent speakers will be heard.

MR. PARKER UNDISTURBED

HAS NO INTENTION OF LEAVING THE POLICE BOARD, HE SAYS.

Declares that He Has Not Been the Aggressor in the Squabbles Between Commissioners—Mr. Lauterbach Maintains that It Was Quite Proper to Confer with Him on Matters Political Dealing with Bi-Partisan Service.

Police Commissioner Parker had the soft and gentle smile of some of his Quaker ancestors on his face when he reached Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon. He bore no rancor against any of his colleagues, and the suggestion of a personal difference between Mr. Roosevelt and himself made his smile break into a laugh.

"I have no intention of resigning my office as a Police Commissioner," said Mr. Parker to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "I shall simply continue to perform my duty with care and fidelity to the public interest."

In reply to a question as to whether he thought the Mayor might not take part in the dispute between the members of the Police Board, Commissioner Parker said:

"Under ordinary conditions there is nothing wrong in a Commissioner not agreeing with his colleagues. It is presumed that he has an honest difference of opinion. That is neither an indictable offense before the law, a removable offense before the Mayor, nor an offense against the manners and customs of polite society, as the term is ordinarily understood.

"It sometimes happens, however, that when one man presumes to hold an opinion different from that held by another, the second man says the first is obstinate on the occasion of the original difference; on the occasion of the second difference the second man brands the first one as contumacious, and by the time the third and subsequent differences are reached the first man has become an ally of the criminal classes, to use a well-worn phrase.

"I am not going to blow the embers of discord so that the flames of passion may rise any higher than they have done. I have always given considerable attention to detail, and my conclusions have been formed from abundant premises. At no stage of these differences between the members of the Police Board have I been the aggressor."

President Roosevelt made a reply yesterday to the statement given out Wednesday night by Commissioner Parker concerning the letter which Messrs. Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant sent to Mr. Lauterbach and Senators Stranahan and Ellsworth. Mr. Parker charged that Mr. Roosevelt favored Democratic appointments on the force, and that Mr. Roosevelt began the appeal to party. Mr. Roosevelt dictated the following statement, which was concurred in by Commissioner Andrews:

"We never so much as spoke to any member of the Republican organization directly or indirectly about these matters until a friend of mine brought me information about this statement of Mr. Parker's having been put before the leaders of the party. I at once informed Messrs. Andrews and Grant. At last we saw a copy of the statement which Mr. Parker was secretly circulating with a view to injure his colleagues.

"We at once, of course, wrote a full and detailed answer to it, giving our position in a way which cannot be misunderstood. Mr. Parker's statement of this morning does not deny a single statement of fact made by us. In the answer we were obliged, much to our regret, to show that Mr. Parker had repeatedly been guilty of deliberate falsehood. This fact renders it unnecessary to discuss Mr. Parker's further statements."

Edward Lauterbach was asked yesterday how he accounted for the fact that the Police Commissioners made explanations of their official conduct to him and Mr. Platt, neither of whom occupied any municipal office. He replied.

"The Constitution of this State provides that all officers having charge of elections shall be composed equally of partisans representing the two parties casting the highest and the next highest votes for State officers at the preceding election. In this city the Police Board has supervision of the elections.

"To carry out this Constitutional enactment fully and for other reasons the Bi-Partisan bill was passed last year, after being approved by the Mayor. It became his duty, under the law, to appoint two partisan Republicans and two partisan Democrats. The Constitution and the statute both recognize the existence not only of political parties, but of political party organizations.

"I am the President of the Republican County Committee, and it is only proper that I should be conferred with on matters pertaining to the political policy and to the personnel of this bi-partisan service.

"I can only regret that similar consultation with the representative of the Republican organization has not taken place in the past, for had there been I am confident that the interests of the Republican Party in this city would have been greatly subserved thereby.

"It is delightful to know, in this age of pseudo reform, with all its humbug of non-partisanship, that, so far as one board at least is concerned, the Constitution and the statutory law recognize not only the existence, but the importance, of political parties."

NO ADVERSE REPORT.

A Senate Committee Discusses the Bill to Curb Conlin.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Page bill, divesting Chief Conlin of the authority to make assignments and transfers of members of the force, and transferring such power to the Police Commissioners, who may exercise it by a majority vote, was taken up in executive session by the Senate Cities Committee this afternoon.

A motion that the bill be reported adversely was tabled by a vote of 7 to 5. Senators Ellsworth, Stranahan, Brush, Nussbaum, White, Tibbits, and Seibert, Republicans, voted for the motion to table, and Senators Lexow and Page, Republicans, and Ahearn, Grady, and McCarren, Democrats, against.

SALE OF THE CAMERON LIBRARY.

Andrew Lang's Books and Works on Birds and Flowers.

The sale of the library of the late Edward M. Cameron was concluded yesterday by Bangs & Co. Books by Andrew Lang were sold as follows:

"Lines on the Inaugural Meeting of the Shelley Society," thirty copies, printed for private distribution, 1886, $25; "The Most Pleasant and Delectable Tale of the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, done into English by William Adlington, with a Discourse on the Fable, by Andrew Lang," London, 1887, $8.50; "Pictures at Play," first edition, 1888, $5.25; "Lost Leaders," 100 printed, 1889, $6.25; "Euterpe," London, 1888, $10.50; "The Green Fairy Book," 1892, $15.25; "Homer and the Epic," 1893, $9; "St. Andrews," 1893, $8; "The Tercentenary of Isaac Walton," few printed, 1893, $21, and "Cock-Lane and Common-Sense," 1894, only sixty printed, $9.

Other works sold as follows:

E. J. Lowe's "Ferns, British and Exotic," 480 colored plates, eight volumes, London, 1861-70, $18.40; McIan's "Clans of the Highlands," London, 1845, $37; Thomas L. Kenny's "Indian Tribes," Philadelphia, 1872, $18; the "Magazine of American History," Volumes 1 to 5, New-York, 1877-80, $32.

De Kay's "New-York Ornithology," 141 colored figures, 1844, $7; John Torrey's "New-York Botany," 1843, $5.25; Thomas Nuttall's "Manual of the Ornithology in the United States and Canada," $15.50; Paxton's Magazine of Botany, numerous colored plates and woodcut illustrations, 16 volumes, London, 1834-49, $38.

H. R. Schoolcraft's "Indian Tribes," Volumes 1 to 5, Philadelphia, 1853, $20; "Notes on the Iroquois," Albany, 1847, $6.25; Studer's "Ornithology," Columbus, Ohio, 1878, $8.50; W. M. Thackeray's "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," 1847, first edition, $8, and Charles Girard's "Herpetology," 32 plates of figures, many colored, two volumes, scarce, Philadelphia, 1858, $12.50.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE POTTERY.

To be Sold by Ortgies & Co., at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

Ortgies & Co. announce a sale at their Fifth Avenue Art Galleries of Chinese and Japanese decorated and single-color porcelains, pottery, bronzes, embroideries, and curios, to be disposed of at auction Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 20, 21, and 22, at 3 o'clock each afternoon.

The many objects—the catalogue containing some 600-odd—embrace dishes, saucers, bowls, vases, and bottles of various colors—rose, peach-skin glaze, green, fawn, yellow, brown, blue, and red, with coral, café au lait, white, aubergine, and purple. These have on them figures of human beings, dragons, roses, and flowers. The shapes are infinite and attractive.

There are screens mounted in wood; incense burners, trays, and jardinières. Perfume burners are here, too, with bonbonnières of different sorts, and snuff bottles in sang de boeuf, liver color, turquois, mottled, mustard, and dark blue glazes. There are vases in shapes of flowers, tea trays, and temple ornaments, together with ash receivers. Boxes in ivory, with lacquer on inside; tea jars in nests; cups, ivory shrines, and figures in the round are to be seen, with Satsuma shells in white and gold.

Some dispatch boxes there are in gold lacquer, with willow and bridge on river in relief; others with peonies in mother of pearl; cabinets in gold lacquer; writing cases in a similar style; figures carved in wood, and many inros, with designs of elephants, monkeys, and landscapes in gold lacquer. There are tobacco pouches, sword guards in gold cloisonné; knife handles, and gourds with knob, black and manganese glaze.

The embroideries are attractive, being in silk and brocades, some of them large as to size. There is a bronze bamboo stand and a Japanese pagoda in rich gold lacquer. All may be seen daily until time of sale.

Attached for Insurance Premiums.

An attachment for $28,764 was received by the Sheriff yesterday against Pedro Bustillo y Dominguez of Cuba in favor of Joaquin Sanchez for alleged wrongful conversion of personal property. Mr. Dominguez was agent for Mr. Sanchez for life insurance business in Cuba, and it is alleged that he collected, up to Dec. 15, 1895, premiums to the amount of $28,764 for insurance which he has not paid over.

Dinner to a Chicago Editor.

A complimentary dinner was tendered Francis F. Browne, editor of The Chicago Dial, by his literary friends of New-York at the Lotos Club last evening. Among those who extended their congratulations were the Rev. Robert Colyer, E. C. Stedman, W. D. Howells, Hamilton W. Mable, George Haven Putnam, and Dr. Albert Shaw.

ANNUAL TROUT DISPLAY

SPECKLED BEAUTIES SHOWN AT FULTON FISH MARKET.

Long Island Sent the Finest Specimens—Contributions from Maine and Canada—All the Fish, Alive and Dressed, in the Best of Condition—Over Fifty Hotels and Clubs Supplied—Prices 50 Cents to $2 a Pound.

Laws may change, but New-York will have its annual trout exhibition, which marks and celebrates the opening day of angling for Salvelinus fontinalis throughout the State.

In spite of the statute which permits trout fishing on Long Island eighteen days before it is legal elsewhere in New-York, the display of trout at Eugene G. Blackford's stands in Fulton Market was, if anything, choicer and more attractive than ever. It meant a little more than a celebration. It was a quiet satire on the failure of Brooklyn to take advantage of the privilege Long Island enjoys by showing what it can produce in the way of trout. Brooklyn did not chronicle its opening day in an exhibition. Mr. Blackford's choicest specimens came from Long Island.

In former years it was considered proper to show trout alive—on the fin, as stalled cattle are shown on the hoof—and there have generally been shown in tanks some very handsome trout. This year this feature of the show was by far the most interesting and important of any live display of the salmon family. Fred Mather sent from the Cold Spring hatchery some superb S. fario and S. irideus; there were the handsome S. fontinalis and S. sebago exhibited at the Sportsmen's Exhibition at the Madison Square Garden, by "Miss Flyrod," and to these were added a score of very handsome brook trout from the south shore of Long Island.

While, because of the temperature, it was a bad day for such fish as come to the markets on ice—the neighborhood of Fulton Market reeked piscine abomination—every consignment of dead trout received by Mr. Blackford was in the very pink of condition, and the ordeal of exposure told only on one mess, and these fish but lacked the firmness that the "forefinger touch" tests.

The dead trout came from far and near, and the cream of the consignments were superb specimens from Islip, L. I.; Crystal Spring, Trout Pond, Mass.; Lyme, Conn., and Brookdale Trout Ponds, Mass. Even wild trout from Canada were of satisfactory freshness. The least handsome trout were from Odessa, N. Y., while as to quality they were not excelled by any. The handsomest were those from the Brookdale ponds, and they weighed from half a pound to a pound and a half. The other sources of supply were Bridgewater, Kingston, and Plymouth, Mass.; Patchogue and Brookhaven, L. I.; Cape Breton, N. S., and Binghamton, N. Y.

All the exhibits were daintily laid out on moss and garnished with crayfish, and the trout had for companions whitebait, scale, German carp, North River shad, fresh mackerel, and fresh river Kennebec salmon.

Adjuncts to the show were gold and silver fish and crayfish in dainty aquaria, and there was an exhibit of smelt fry sent by G. Ricardo, State Fish Commissioner of New-Jersey, that was of great interest, as the young fish were about a quarter of an inch long, as fine as needles, and so transparent as to be almost invisible.

In arranging the display, Mr. Blackford's head man had some fun with the white bait. Two large heaps were ticketed "For the Raines bill" and "For Consolidation," and two small piles, "Against the Raines bill" and "Against Consolidation." Mr. Blackford smiled when he saw them, but thought there was perhaps too much politics in the excise allusions, and the ticket "White Bait" was substituted for both the major and minor pile.

The rush of visitors did not come until the afternoon, because of the frequent changing around of the law, which mystified the public until they saw the trout display announced in the evening newspapers. The wholesale consumers of trout were, however, early to clamor for supplies of the table delicacy, and Mr. Blackford alone furnished fifty clubs and hotels with ample supply for their members and guests. The orders ranged from five to fifty pounds. No account was kept of purchases by or orders from individuals. Enough trout were sold to establish the fact that there is increased appreciation for the luxury. Prices ranged from $2 a pound, for live fish, to 50 cents per pound for wild Canada trout.

One of the visitors was A. G. Maddren, a young naturalist, who has recently been engaged in work for the United States Fish Commissioners. He was much interested in all the displays of fish, and especially of the beautiful mackerel, which within a few days have been coming freely to this market.

Mr. Maddren will, until the middle of June, have desk room in Mr. Blackford's office. He is to make an exhaustive study of the common mackerel, Scomber scombrus, for the commission, and will work in harmony with those on the United States Fish Commission's schooner Grampus, who are collecting data on the same subject while sailing with the commission's fleet. The fisheries that will have Mr. Maddren's attention will be the Southern, Block Island, and Shore. The observation will be on the same lines as were followed by Dr. B. L. Harden.

The finer specimens of live fish in Mr. Blackford's tanks will go to the Castle Garden Aquarium. Those that came from Maine have flourished wonderfully in close quarters, and the landlocked salmon have increased in weight. These fish have become accustomed to having their meals of liver served to them, and exhibit the healthiest of appetites.

CORNELL'S LIBRARY INCREASED.

A Great Collection of South American Works Added to It.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 16.—Cornell University Library has just secured another extensive collection of books, this time on South America. It was gathered mainly during his eight years' residence in Brazil by a former Cornell student, Herbert H. Smith, well known in the scientific world as an explorer and an entomological collector, and the author of one of the best modern works on the natural and sociological features of Brazil.

The collection numbers about 700 volumes and 800 pamphlets. It includes such important sets as the "Revista Do Instituto Historio Do Brazil," "The Revista Brazileira," and "The Annals Do Bibliotheca Nacional." Works of travel both early and recent are fully represented, and, though the majority of the books deal more especially with Brazil, there are not a few relating to Guiana and Venezuela, as, for instance, Schomburgk's description of British Guiana, Dalton's "History of British Guiana," Eastwick's "Venezuela," &c. The collection is especially valuable because it contains so many books and pamphlets published in South America which very seldom appear in the markets of this country or Europe.

It is stated by a competent judge that three-fourths of the South American pamphlets in this collection are not to be found in any library. Cornell's general library now contains over 200,000 volumes. This latest acquisition was purchased from the Henry W. Sage endowment fund.

APPELLATE COURT'S NEW QUARTERS

Congressman Miner's House to be Bought for $370,000.

The house at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue will be occupied by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court when it leaves the temporary quarters of the Constable Building.

The Commissioners appointed to condemn the property made a report yesterday to Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, valuing the property at $370,000.

The site is owned by Congressman Henry C. Miner and Edward H. Peaslee. Mr. Miner will receive $283,000 for his portion, on which there is a mortgage of $160,000. To Mr. Peaslee has been awarded $87,000.

The report was confirmed by Justice Andrews. Commissioners Clifford A. Hand and Charles Stewart Smith are each to receive $140 for their services. To William G. Choate, who became a member of the commission on the resignation of C. C. Beaman, was awarded $120.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"THE COST OF HIS HEAD,"

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,

Author of "The Wooing O't,"

Will be Finished April 21.

April.
22. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
23. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
24. "The Superintendent's Example," by Opie Read.
25. "The Red Night at Raglan," by Anna Robeson Brown.
27. "The Red Night at Raglan," by Anna Robeson Brown.
28. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.
29. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.
30. "The Ghost of the Winter Palace," by Allen Upward.

YAMAGATA AT CITY HALL

WELCOMED BY MAYOR AND HEADS OF THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

Col. Strong, in His Address to the Japanese Soldier, Says There Seems to be a Peculiar Fitness Why the Mikado's Realm and This Country Should Be in Close Alliance—The Field Marshal Makes Fitting Response.

Mayor Strong received Field Marshal Yamagata of Japan in his office yesterday. The Field Marshal, his secretary, and Japanese Minister Kurino, with the Mayor's secretary, Mr. Hedges, drove to the City Hall from the Hotel Waldorf, in an open carriage. They arrived at the Mayor's office promptly at 12 o'clock, and found the Mayor and almost all the heads of the city departments awaiting them.

Mr. Hedges introduced the distinguished visitors to the Mayor, and all bowed with solemn courtesy. Mayor Strong addressed the hero of Japan as follows:

Field Marshal Yamagata: As Mayor of the City of New-York, it is my pleasure to welcome you to our municipality, and to express a very hearty wish that your stay may be accompanied with comfort and pleasure.

Our citizens will be gratified to feel that you have received pleasant impressions from your visit here, and, I am sure, regret that your sojourn with us is of such brief duration that it prevents extending hospitalities, which, otherwise, they most gladly would do.

There is no thoughtful citizen who is not familiar with the rare intelligence and remarkable progress of the nation which you represent, as well as also with your own distinguished services in behalf of your country.

There seems to me to be a peculiar fitness in an intimacy between your country and ours. The history of each is marked by valor in arms, advance in methods of administration, and remarkable progress in the arts, sciences, and extension of commerce. That such intimacy may continue and increase I most earnestly hope.

Among our people you will find many of your own, who rank high among our citizens—successful merchants—and who, in all duties of citizenship reflect credit as well upon the country of their extraction as that of their adoption.

As Japanese enterprise has invaded our borders, so has American activity extended to the Japanese Empire. The increase of both will, I trust, furnish indissoluble bonds of intimacy, binding our people firmly together in the best results of all that tends to make a happy and progressive civilization.

Once more, for myself as Mayor, and as a citizen, I welcome you, and will take great pleasure in presenting the heads of the city departments, who will be honored by a personal introduction.

In reply the Field Marshal said through the interpreter that in response to the welcome given to him he wished to state with the greatest satisfaction that the relations of the two countries were growing closer and closer. He extended his thanks to Mayor Strong for his hospitality and good wishes and said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to meet the Chief Magistrate of the greatest city of the Western Hemisphere.

The heads of the city departments then filed up and were introduced to the visitors, after which the Mayor escorted the Marquis through the Governors' Room, where he inspected the pictures and other things of note there. The Declaration of Independence that hangs framed in the room attracted the Marshal's particular attention.

Mayor Strong next escorted the visitors to his private office, where they rested a few minutes and then departed, the crowd cheering lustily as the party drove away.

DINNER TO THE MARQUIS.

Given by Japanese—One of Staff m Seventh Regiment Armory.

A dinner was given to Field Marshal Yamagata last evening at the Waldorf by prominent Japanese merchants of this city. Covers were laid for twenty guests. Mr. Kurino, the Japanese Minister at Washington, and Mr. Miyagawa, the Japanese Consul in this city, were present.

The room was decorated with American and Japanese flags, and American Beauty roses were used lavishly on the table. A fac simile of the battle flag carried through the recent war by the flag bearer in the Field Marshal's staff formed a background for the head of the table. Out of courtesy to the party, the chef of the Waldorf prepared some genuine special dishes, and named them after some of the famous battles participated in by the Field Marshal and his staff. Among them were timbale à la Pin-Yang, mignon de filet, Port Arthur, and filet de perche au Asan. None but Japanese was present.

While the dinner was being enjoyed Adjt. Gen. McAlpin arrived at the hotel and extended an invitation on behalf of Yamagata to attend the annual inspection and review of the Seventh Regiment in its armory. The Marquis was compelled to decline, but sent in his stead Major Oshima. The Major, clad in his fatigue uniform of the artillery, went with Gen. McAlpin, who was in evening dress, and received a royal welcome at the armory. Few suspected that he was not the Marquis himself.

Major Oshima inspected Company I, and then went to the rifle range, and showed himself a good marksman by putting four shots in the bull's eye. He made a careful inspection of the building, and expressed himself as delighted with the condition of the troops and the armory.

A Matinee for Clergymen.

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest will give a clergymen's matinée performance of "The Village Postmaster" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Wednesday. Clergymen of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Long Island City, and Staten Island have been invited, and seats will be furnished to all who make application.

THE COST OF HIS HEAD.

BY MRS. ALEXANDER,
Author of "The Wooing O't."

[Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.]

SYNOPSIS.

Col. Capel, an English officer, sent to take command in the Cork District of Ireland during the troublesome times of the first decade of the century, arranges to stop on his way from Dublin and visit Mr. John Digby and his daughter Grace, at Athgarven. He is especially charged to secure one Valentine Costello, a young Irishman, educated in France, who is active in behalf of the Fenians. Capel arrives at Athgarven and finds Grace and her friend Nelly O'Grady. As Grace, who seems agitated about something, is receiving him, the arrival of Mme. de Suresne, Grace's former governess, is announced, who has come on a visit. Capel is deeply interested in Grace, whom he had met at Bath, but he noticed the rather strange appearance of Mme. de Suresne, who is dressed in old-fashioned garb, with long mits, a lace handkerchief over her hair, and blue spectacles.

PART II.

Capel found himself installed in a large, luxuriously furnished bedroom. To be sure, everything that could be worn out had been considerably used, not to say frayed. Still, there was an air of luxury about the apartment which made it pleasant to the eye, and Capel dressed for dinner in a very cheerful mood. Whatever Miss Digby's first impression on his appearance had been, she was really glad to see him. What eyes she had! And how they spoke. She was a good deal his junior. Yet he was a young man still. Indeed, since he had left boyhood behind, he had rarely felt so young as at present. In a way, too, Grace Digby was not young for her nineteen years—there was a wealth of womanliness about her that raised her above mere girlhood, and suggested heavenly ideas as to what her love would be.

When Capel descended to the drawing room he was cordially greeted by the master of the house, who was in possession of the hearth-rug, before a large turf fire. Digby was a tall, handsome, white-haired man, with a clear brown complexion and healthy color. There was a keen look in his dark eyes and a humorous curl in the corners of his somewhat full-lipped mouth, which suggested an all-pervading sense of fun.

"Begad, I am sorry I wasn't at home to receive you," he said, when he had inducted his guest into a comfortable armchair. "But I am sure Grace took care of you! And to-morrow I'll show you a bend in the stream where you'll find trout galore. Are you lover of the rod? It's the only sort of sport to be had at this time."

"I can't say I am much of an angler. I prefer shooting, and still more hunting."

"I hope we shall be able to show you some sport in the Autumn! I only heard the day before yesterday that you were to take command of the southwest district. I hope you'll stay over the Winter. We count Cork next door. It's not much more than thirty-five miles."

Here Ellen, or more commonly, Nelly O'Grady, came in, and, joining her uncle on the hearth-rug, passed her arm through his.

"What is only thirty-five miles off, dear?" she asked.

"The beautiful city called Cork, darlin'. Faith, our horses ought to know the way there! My girls have the devil's own duck of a milliner there, a Frenchwoman, no less, and no matter what wars and blockades and skrimmages are going on, she manages to have the latest modes from Paris. It's my belief she invents them all in her own back parlor, and fixes her price, too."

"The more to her credit, uncle. Doesn't invention deserve reward?"

"The ladies can hardly go and return that distance in a day."

"No, nor the horses, either; but madmoiselle is most accommodating. She has elegant lodgings to let, over the shop, where her favorite customers may try on from morning till night, and empty the pockets of mankind in these parts."

"Come, uncle! Grace and I are the most prudent young women in Munster!"

"Faith, you are, my jewel! Why, here's madam."

The door opened as he spoke, and Grace Digby entered. She wore a dress of delicate gray, the long, plain Directoire skirt belled out at the bottom with several narrow flounces; and a lace fichu crossed over the bosom became her well. Capel could hardly turn his eyes from her to the figure which leaned on her arm, though it was sufficiently remarkable.

A tall, stiff old lady, clad in a gorgeous brocaded silk of many colors, looped up over a quilted petticoat, long lace mittens over her hands and arms—very white hair piled on the top of her head—and a large, half handkerchief of costly black lace thrown over it and tied loosely under her chin, a small diamond star fastening the point of her hair in front. Her cheeks were highly rouged, and, in striking contrast to this effect of youth, she wore large blue spectacles. She was angular in figure, and held herself very upright.

"My dear Mme. de Suresne," cried her host, advancing with empressment, and bowing over her hand. "This is a real pleasure. We feared that my Lady Massarene would not have parted with you, especially as we looked for you yesterday in vain."

"Ah, mon ami!—my var' goot friend! I am obliged to hasten my steps' Mon son, my Victor, is ill. He needs the presence of his mother, and I must hasten to him. But you, dear Mr. Digby, you look well, and these dear children," a wave of her fan toward Grace and her cousin, "they bloom like the fair flowers they are!"

"I fear you have had a very fatiguing journey, Madame."

"Ma foi, it was a trying one! the last I shall make in this green isle of yours."

"Pray do not say so! Let me present my friend, Col. Capel, to you, a gentleman of Somertshire whose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making in Bath last Winter."

"I am very pleased to know you, Sir," and she made him an enormous courtesy.

"If you please, Miss, the dinner is served," said the cranky-looking butler, with a discontented sniff.

"Come, Madame. It is a long time since I have had this pleasure," said the host, offering his arm.

"Will you take Nelly?" said Miss Digby, with a laughing look at Capel.

"Why not both?" remarked Nelly.

"Certainly," he returned, offering an arm to each.

Madame, of course, sat on Mr. Digby's

"My Dear Madam . . . This is a Real Pleasure."

right, and Grace placed Capel on the same side, opposite Miss O'Grady.

The dinner was good and abundant, and conversation flowed freely, Mr. Digby taking the chief part, being well supported by the ex-governess. She spoke English with a decided Irish accent, but frequently lapsed into French, with which her host was familiar.

Capel found his young hostess most gracious and charming. She asked him if he would ride with her the following day, as she was afraid her father had some magisterial business to transact in the town.

"We call Ballinagar a 'town,' Col. Capel. I do not fancy it looks like one to you."

"Oh, begad, it thinks itself a fine town!" cried Digby. "I haven't been down there this week past, so I must go to-morrow."

"Pray do not trouble yourself about me," Capel was beginning, when Delany, the butler, who had just lifted the cover from a pair of roast ducklings, put in his contribution to the talk with the odd familiarity which formerly existed in Ireland with nearly abject respect for "The Masther" and the "fam'ly."

"A' then I'm glad nayther yourself nor the young ladies were down in the town to-day, anyways."

"How so, Delany?"

"Sure, I thought the sight would lave me eyes this evenin', when I went down just say a word to Finigan's mother—she dying, an' making a beautiful end, rest her sowl!—what should I see but the polis sticking up a play card, offering £500 for that illigant boy's head, young Valentine Costello's—the cruel murdering devils! Five hundred pounds no less! and" (with a glance at his master's military guest) "what is he but a boy that's not come to his right sense yet? Sure, in a year or so he'll know better!"

"In the meantime he may do a lot of mischief," said Capel, gravely.

"That's true!" cried Digby, "if only young fellows and enthusiasts would stop and think of the awful responsibility they incur, and the misery they cause, they would see 'tis better to bear the ills we have."

"And I seed that informin' American Jeff'ries along with the polis, an' his pocket stuck out with the bills, an' a pastepot in his hands. He'll be having a bullet in the side of his head, some night," put in the footman.

"Howld your tongue, Watty," said Delany in a loud, bitter aside. "A long-legged blundering gossoon of your sort has no call to prate with the gentry!"

Capel listened in amused astonishment to this unheard-of mingling of menials in the talk of their masters, while he noticed that Grace's cheeks grew pale.

"This barbarous country is not fit for so tender a soul," he thought.

"Five hundred pounds for Val Costello's head! I

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

CONTINUED STRONG TONE, ALTHOUGH NET GAINS WERE SMALL.

Sugar, Lead, and Missouri Pacific Leaders in Activity and Strength—Realizing in General Electric and Chicago Gas—London Disposed to Look More Favorably on American Investments—The General List Closes Fractionally Higher.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The tone of the stock market continues satisfactory, although the advances to-day, except in a few specialities, were not pronounced. The upward movement has been continuous for almost a week, and it was natural that the traders should take profits. All offerings, however, were easily absorbed, and the market closed at a slightly higher level than yesterday. London bought Louisville and Nashville rather liberally and sold a small amount of St. Paul. Foreign advices indicate an improving sentiment in England and the Continent toward American investments.

The specially strong features to-day were Sugar, Missouri Pacific, and National Lead. The buying of Sugar was most confident, and insiders assert that on this advance the stock will touch higher figures than ever before in its history. It is therefore interesting to recall that it sold at 134⅜ on Feb. 6, 1893. The high price to-day was 125⅞, and the close was 125½, a net gain of 2¼ points. The pointer to buy Missouri Pacific has been out for several days, and it is said to be based on the promise of greatly increased business. It sold to-day at 26½ and closed at 26, a net gain of ⅝. The advance of 1⅞ points on National Lead was based on rumors of the ability of the company to pay a dividend in the near future.

General Electric and Chicago Gas showed hesitation in the face of a generally strong market. There was liquidation in both stocks. Certain people who have acted with the insiders in General Electric are said to be disgruntled because they were not afforded an opportunity to acquire the stock before the announcement of the recent agreement between these companies, and it is intimated that the market for the stock is to be left to them for the present. If this is true, the stock is not likely to advance immediately, although it is recognized to be worth considerably more than its present selling price. The general list was firm, and closed fractionally higher than yesterday.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $100,847,143; balances, $5,489,021. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $962,625.

Money on call in London, ½@½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market, 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—70@75c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¾@53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30 15-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$18,864,655
Exports for same period	15,024,824
Net imports	$3,839,831
Net exports to date, 1895	17,228,759
Net exports to date, 1894	8,528,610
Net exports to date, 1893	36,746,904

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1907, registered, and the 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced ⅜, and the 5s, registered, and the 4s, 1925, registered, ⅛. The sales were $27,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 108⅝@108¾, and $87,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117⅜@117½@118@117⅝. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	...
4s, r., 1907	108¾	108⅞
4s, c., 1907	109	109¼
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	117
4s, c., 1925	117¾	118
5s, 1904	112⅝	112¾
5s, c., 1904	113½	114
Currency 6s, 1897	103	...
Currency 6s, 1898	105	...
Currency 6s, 1899	107	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	...

In State securities, $29,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 60¾@60⅝; $30,000 do. deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 4⅞, and $2,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s at 85¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Ex	171	New-York	234
Broadway Cen	120	New-York County	600
Central National	118	Ninth National	110
Chatham	300	Nat. Bank N. A.	137
City	475	Park	270
Commerce	201	Phenix	108
First Nat. of S. I.	115	Seaboard National	107
Fourth National	180	Shoe & Leather	95
Gallatin National	295	Southern National	100
Irving	137½	State of New-York	108
Lincoln National	280	Third National	105
Manhattan	207	Tradesmen's	95
Market & Fulton	200	U. S. National	175
National Union	100	West Side	275
New-Amsterdam	190	Western National	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, 1⅝, to 41¼; Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 60⅝; Erie, ⅝, to 15⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 78⅝, and Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 52⅝. Declined—New-York Central, ⅝, to 99, and Union Pacific, ¼, to 8⅝. Illinois Central sold at 97¼, Reading at 6⅜, and Atchison at 16⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110 15-16, for money and 111 for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £565,684 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.17 per cent., is now 59.89 per cent., against a decline from 68.24 per cent. to 68.10 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

PARIS, April 16.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 400,000f in gold and a decrease of 1,225f in silver.

BERLIN, April 16.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, Samuel Carr, Chairman, announces that securities have been deposited under the plan of reorganization. The time for depositing all classes of securities under the plan has been extended to May 1.

—Jacob Rubino offers to investors $100,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, which, it is said, earned net last year over four times its fixed charges.

—The Henry R. Worthington Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable May 1.

—The Long Island Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent., payable May 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	14½	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛	14½	14⅝	575
American Cotton Oil pf	60	60	60	60	+ ¼	59½	60	455
American Express	114	114⅜	113	113	— 1	113	115	119
*American Sugar Refineries	123⅜	125⅞	123⅜	125½	+2⅛	125⅜	125½	60,364
*American Sugar Ref. pf	103	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅜	102½	103⅝	770
American Tel. & Cable Co	94	94	94	94		93½	96	83
American Tobacco	68½	69⅜	68	68½	— ¼	68¼	68½	5,662
Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10		9	10½	50
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛	16⅜	16¼	1,125
A., T. & S. F. pf	25⅞	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛	25⅛	25⅜	1,610
Baltimore & Ohio	18⅞	18½	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛	18¼	18⅜	500
*Brooklyn R. T.	23½	23½	23½	23½		22	23½	10
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	17	17	16½	16½	+ ⅛	16½	20	550
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	— ⅛	50	50½	205
Canadian Pacific	58⅜	58⅞	58¼	58⅜	+1¼	58⅜	59	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛	16½	16⅞	610
Chicago Gas, t. r.	69⅝	69⅝	68	69¼	— ⅜	69	69¼	5,730
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	79¾	79⅞	79½	79½		79½	79⅝	8,750
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	104⅝	104⅛	104⅜	+ ¼	104	104⅝	1,050
Chicago & Northwestern pf	147½	147½	147½	147½		146½	148	50
C., M. & St. Paul	76⅜	77¼	76⅜	76⅞	+ ¼	76⅝	76⅞	21,135
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127⅜	127⅜	127⅛	127⅛		126½	127	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	71⅞	72	71⅜	71⅜	— ⅝	71¼	71½	5,120
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36	36¼	35	35	— ⅛	34½	35	625
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	85	85	83	85	— 2			100
Clev., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	52½	52⅜	52½	52⅜	+ ⅜	52¼	53	375
Cleveland & Pittsburg	161½	161½	161½	161½		160		12
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30⅜	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅝	30½	30⅜	500
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	10½	10½	10½	10½		10½	11	100
Consolidated Gas Company	157	157	157	157	— ½	157	158	395
Delaware & Hudson	127	127	127	127	— ½	127	127½	100
Delaware, Lack. & Western	150⅜	150⅜	150¼	150¼	— ⅝	150	150¼	240
Denver & Rio Grande	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛	12⅜	13	176
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼	48½	48⅜	430
Detroit Gas	26	27	26	27	—3			300
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18½		18⅜	18½	1,695
Erie	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅞	15¼	15½	432
Erie 1st pf	39	40½	39	40½	+2	40¾	41½	1,565
Erie 2d pf	23	24	23	24		23½	24	31
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	61¼	61	61¼	+2⅜	60	61¼	200
General Electric	37¾	37¾	36⅞	37	— ⅝	37	37¼	5,475
Great Northern pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+1¼	111½	115	100
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼	9	9¼	135
Iowa Central pf	37⅜	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ¼	37	37½	402
Laclede Gas	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼	27	27½	220
Lake Erie & Western pf	71	71	71	71	+1	70½	71½	110
Lake Shore	148½	148½	148½	148½		147¼	149	110
Long Island	81	81	81	81	— ½	80¾	81½	111
Louisville & Nashville	51⅜	52	51⅜	51¾	+ ⅝	51¾	51⅞	7,845
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago pf.	21	21	21	21	+ ¼	21	21¼	100
Manhattan Con	112	112¼	111¼	111½	— ⅝	111⅜	111¾	1,557
*Metropolitan Traction	105⅞	106⅜	105⅞	105⅞	+ ⅜	105	105⅞	256
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf	79½	80⅝	79½	80¾	+ ⅝	79⅜	80½	460
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf	51¾	52¼	51¾	52¼	+ ¼	51¼	52¼	450
Minnesota Iron	69½	69½	69½	69½	+1½	69½	70	425
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾		12	12¼	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	27¼	27⅝	27	27½	+ ¼	27½	27¾	2,520
Missouri Pacific	25⅝	26½	25⅝	26	+ ⅝	25⅞	26⅛	9,946
*National Lead Co	25¾	27¾	25¾	27⅜	+1⅝	27⅜	27¾	2,855
*National Lead Co. pf	89¼	90½	89¼	90½	+2½	89¾	91	631
National Linseed Oil	19	19	19	19	— ¼	18¾	19	100
New-Jersey Central	106⅜	107¼	106⅜	107¼		106½	107¼	350
New-York Central	97	97	97	97		97	97¼	819
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	34⅜	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛	34⅜	34¾	100
New-York, Sus. & West	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛	8½	9	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24	24	23⅞	24	— ¼	23¾	24	400
Norfolk & Western	½	½	½	½	— ⅛	½	½	500
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝		5¼	6	139
North American	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅜		5¼	5⅝	640
Northern Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		11⅜	11⅝	2,585
Northern Pacific pf	10½	10⅝	10	10½	— ⅜	10⅜	10⅝	3,796
Ontario & Western	14⅞	14⅞	14¾	14⅞		15	15¼	400
Pacific Mail	27¼	27¾	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼	27⅜	27¾	1,450
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝	11¾	12	4,720
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1¼	56	58	100
Pullman Palace Car	158	160	158	160		158	160	225
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	115	115	115	115	— ¾	114½	115½	100
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5		5	5⅜	210
St. Louis Southwestern pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½	11¾	12	202
St. Paul & Omaha	69	69⅝	69	69⅝	+1⅝	69⅝	69¾	510
St. Paul & Omaha pf	122	122	121½	121½		122	123	95
Southern Pacific	20	20	19¾	20	+ ¼	19⅞	20	450
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9½	9½		9⅜	9¾	695
Southern Railway pf	30½	31	30½	30⅝	+ ⅜	30⅝	31	3,820
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31⅝	31⅝	31	31½	+ ½	31½	31⅜	5,090
Texas Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½		8⅝	8⅝	250
Union Pacific, t. r.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼	8¼	8½	1,150
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛	4⅞	5	100
U. S. Cordage 2d, t. r.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝		10	19¾	20
*United States Leather	8¾	9	8¾	9		8¾	9	200
*United States Leather pf	61⅞	61⅞	61¼	61⅝	— ⅛	61½	61⅞	795
United States Rubber	27½	27½	26½	26½		27	27½	26
United States Rubber pf	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝		85¼	87	1
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛	6⅛	7	215
Wabash pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛	18⅝	18¾	1,017
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84⅝	84¾	84⅝	+ ¼	84½	84⅜	817
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	9¼	9⅞	1,068
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	—1	33¾	36	100
Total sales								191,260

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.18	.13	.13	.13				1,000
Deadwood	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20				100
Iron Silver	.19	.19	.19	.19				2,000
Total sales								3,100

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 3,000 ... 69¾
Atch, Top & S F 4s, Trust Co certfs 3,000 ... 110¾
Atch, Top & S F 2d 2,000 ... 78¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co certfs, 1st inst pd 10,000 ... 26¼
20,000 ... 26⅜
5,000 ... 26⅜
2,000s3 ... 26½
5,000 ... 26⅝
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s 5,000 ... 75¼
1st cons 4s 5,000 ... 95¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s 40,000s3 ... 91
4,000 ... 91¼
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 1,000 ... 118
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 3,000 ... 100½
7,000 ... 100½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s 30,000 ... 99¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 2,000 ... 101¼
Chicago & Erie 1st 8,000 ... 110
Chic G L & C Co 1st 1,000 ... 91½
4,000 ... 91¼
Chi & North Pac 1st, Trust Co certfs 8,000 ... 47¾
10,000 ... 47½
5,000 ... 47⅝
7,000 ... 47½
20,000 ... 47⅝
10,000 ... 47½
10,000s3 ... 47¾
1,000 ... 47½
Chi & N W coup gold 7s 7,000 ... 119
Registered gold 7s 2,000 ... 117½
3,000 ... 117½
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 2,000 ... 103¾
2,000 ... 103¾
Registered 5,000 ... 102
C, St. P, M & O, cons 10,000 ... 125¾
Chi & W Ind G M 1,000 ... 117
C, C, C & St. L, St L Div, 4s 5,000 ... 94
Colo & 9th Av 1st 10,000 ... 112
Del & Hud 1st, Penn Div 2,000 ... 143¼
Detroit Gas Co 5s 8,000 ... 70½
5,000 ... 70⅝
Dul & Iron Range 1st 1,000 ... 103
10,000 ... 103¼
15,000 ... 103½
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s 8,000 ... 90½
12,000 ... 91
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 1,000s8 ... 108¾
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y cons 5s 1,000 ... 102
Erie gen lien 3-4s 5,000s3 ... 65
5,000 ... 65¼
11,000 ... 65⅜
15,000 ... 66⅜
16,000 ... 66¾
60,000 ... 67

Erie Cons Gold 7s 12,000 ... 137
Ill Cent 4s, 1961 3,000 ... 110¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 100,000 ... 100
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000 ... 96
Kansas Pacific 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 4,000 ... 73¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ... 94⅝
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 10,000 ... 111½
5,000 ... 111½
Louis & Nash, Cecelian Branch, 1,000 ... 105
Unified Gold 4s 4,000 ... 77⅜
10,000 ... 78
Lo, N A & Chi G M 8,000 ... 73⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s 5,000 ... 95½
1,500 ... 95¾
Metropolitan Elev 2d 10,000s3 ... 107¾
Mil & St P 1st, Chic & Pac West 5s 2,000 ... 114
Minn & St L con 5s 5,000 ... 96¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 13,000 ... 101½
5,000 ... 84¾
Mo Pac 1st con 6s 1,000 ... 92
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 12,000 ... 59½
10,000 ... 59⅝
18,000 ... 59¾
20,000 ... 60
5,000 ... 59½
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 9,000 ... 65¾
6,000 ... 66
N Y Cent 1st coup 1,000 ... 119¼
2,000 ... 119¼
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000 ... 103
2,000 ... 102¾
N Y, O & West con 5s 3,000 ... 108¾
N Y, O & West Refunding 4s 1,000 ... 88¼
Nor & West, Maryland & Wash Div 5,000 ... 67
11,000s13r ... 67
Nor & West 100 Yr 1st 1,000 ... 64
North Pac 1st 6s 7,000 ... 114¼
2,000 ... 114¼
8,000 ... 114¾
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ... 114½
15,000 ... 114½
North Pac 2d coup 28,000 ... 110¾
1,000 ... 110⅝
20,000 ... 111
North Pac 3d coup 7,000 ... 74¼
5,000 ... 74½
1,000 ... 74
4,000 ... 74½
North Pac cons 5s 1,000 ... 50¼
35,000 ... 50⅜
12,000 ... 50
31,000 ... 50½
Trust Co certfs 5,000 ... 50¼
12,000 ... 50¼
8,000 ... 50
19,000 ... 50½
Tr Co certfs, assented 20,000 ... 50¼
North Pac Terminal 1st 3,000 ... 104½
Nor Pac col tr nts 50,000 ... 80⅞
53,000 ... 80¾
North Pac & Mon 1st 1,000 ... 37⅜
Trust Co certfs 4,000 ... 37½
Omaha & St Louis 1st, Trust Co certfs 4,000 ... 44¼
Oreg Imp Co con 5s 5,000 ... 23
Trust Co certfs 1,000 ... 24½
Oregon R & N 1st 2,000 ... 110
Oregon Short Line 6s 6,000 ... 113⅞
2,000 ... 114
Trust Co certfs 9,000 ... 113
5,000 ... 113¼
Oreg S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 14,000 ... 67¼
People's G & C, Chic, 1st cons 6s 5,000 ... 99½
People's G & C, Chic, 2d Gtd 6s 3,000 ... 105½
Phil & Read gen 4s, Trust Co certfs, stamped, assented 37,000 ... 79¾
5,000 ... 79⅝
5,000 ... 79¾
15,000 ... 79⅝
Trust Co certfs, unstamped, assented 10,000 ... 91½
5,000 ... 91⅜
15,000 ... 92
5,000 ... 91½
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A 2,000 ... 108
Rio Grande West 1st 12,000 ... 75
8,000 ... 75¼
4,000 ... 75¼
7,000 ... 75¼
10,000 ... 75⅜
5,000 ... 75¼
St L & Iron M 1st ext 5s 1,000 ... 100¾
8,000 ... 101
St Louis & San Fr 2d, Class B 3,000 ... 115⅜
St L Southwestern 1st 5,000 ... 75
2,000 ... 73¾

Bonds—Continued.

Pitts & West 1st 1,000 ... 72¼
St L & S F G M 5s 2,000 ... 95
St L Southwest 2d inc 9,000 ... 29⅜
5,000 ... 29½
10,000 ... 29⅜
St P, M & M, 1st Mont Cent 6s 1,000 ... 115
St P & Sioux C 1st 5,000 ... 127½
San An & Ar P 4s 3,000 ... 57½
So Pac of Ariz 1st 5,000 ... 95
So Pac, N Mex, 1st 10,000 ... 105¼
7,000 ... 105¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 8,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 92¼
25,000 ... 92¼
10,000 ... 92¼
5,000 ... 92⅜
34,000 ... 92½
7,000 ... 92¾
5,000 ... 92¾
5,000 ... 92½
5,000 ... 92⅞
5,000 ... 93
5,000s3 ... 93
14,000 ... 93½
12,000 ... 92⅜
Tex & N O cons 6s 8,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99¼
Texas & N O 1st, Sabine Div 1,000 ... 107½
Tex & Pav 2d inc 14,000 ... 23¼
5,000 ... 23½
5,000 ... 23¼
2,000 ... 23½
Total sales ... $2,467,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	148	151
Alb. & Sus	175	...
Alt. & T. H.	58	61
Am. Cotton	116	125
Am Arb. pf.	26½	27½
Am. Tob. pf.	96	100
At. & Pac	⅛	⅝
Bruns. Co	½	1
B. R. & P. pf	55	65
B., C. R. & N. pf	70	...
Ced. F. & M.	...	90
Cent. Pac.	15½	16¾
Chi. & Alt.	154	159
C. & E. Ill.	41	42½
C. & E. Ill. pf	...	...
C., C. & L. Dev	99	...
C. & L. pf	2	2¼
C. F. & I. pf.	100	...
C. St. H.	2¾	3½
C. H. V. & T. pf	50	60
Com. Cable	159	160
Consol. Coal	80½	82
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	7	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A. pf	4½	5½
*D., S. S. & A. pf	10	12
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	97	99
Ev. & T. H.	30	31
Ev. & T. H. pf	45	55
Flint & P. M.	13	15½
F. & P. M. pf	37	42
G. B. & W. t. r.	...	½
G. B. & W. pf. t. r.	...	⅝
Homestake	30	...
H. & Texas.	...	2½
Ill. Cent	94½	96½
Ind. Ill. & Iowa	...	27½
Ill. Steel Co.	73½	75
Int. Con. & Insulating	25	30
K. & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf	13¼	15⅜
Keo. & W.	...	33
Lac. G. pf.	82	84
L. E. & W.	18	20
L., N. A. & C.	8½	9½
L., St. L. & T.	...	½
M. Coal	R. 107½	...

*Unlisted.

Consolidated Exchange.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref	123⅝	125⅝	123⅜	125½	16,540
Am. Tobacco	68¼	69⅛	67⅞	68½	2,760
At., T. & S. F.	16½	16⅝	16½	16⅝	300
Chicago Gas	69	69⅝	69	69½	2,370
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	71⅜	72	71⅜	71⅝	2,280
Chi., R. & Q.	79⅜	79⅝	79½	79½	4,240
Chi., M. & St. P.	76⅞	77⅛	76⅝	76⅞	11,400
Col. Fuel & I.	30¼	30¼	30⅛	30½	100
Dist. & C. F.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	190
Edison Electric	97⅜	97⅞	97⅜	97⅞	1,570
Louis. & Nash.	51¼	52⅛	51¼	51⅝	2,780
Manhattan	112½	112⅝	112	112¼	210
Mo. Pac.	25⅜	26½	25⅜	26	4,590
Nat. Lead	26⅜	27½	26¼	27¼	130
Pacific Mail	27⅜	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	20
Tenn. C. & I.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	80
Union Pacific	8½	8½	8½	8½	20
U. S. Leather pf.	61⅜	61⅝	61½	61½	170
West. Union	84⅜	84⅝	84½	84⅝	240
Total sales					49,900

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	$20,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	79⅜	79⅝	79⅜	79⅝	42,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	59½	60	59½	60	7,000
Nor. Pac. con.	50	50	50	50	3,000
Southern 5s	92½	92⅝	92½	92⅝	20,000
U. S. 4s, 1925, c	117⅜	117⅞	117⅜	117⅞	10,000
Total sales					$102,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.14	.15	.14	.15	1,200
C. & Cripple Crk.	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Crœsus	.08	.08	.08	.08	500

Mining Stocks—Continued.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Little Chief	.18	.18	.18	.18	200
Mount Rosa	.11	.11	.11	.11	300
Lacrosse	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
Potosi	.30	.30	.30	.30	200
Portland	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	400
Total sales					5,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65¼	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	597,000
July option	66¼	67	66¼	66⅞	66,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	98
American Bank Note	39	42
American Grocery 1st	...	55
American Surety Company	211	217
American Typefounders'	4⅛	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	...
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	...	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	137	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	...
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
*Brooklyn City Railroad	167	168¾
Brooklyn Elevated	13	15
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	99½
Brooklyn Trac. com., 2d as. paid	13	14
Brooklyn Traction pf	45	47½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104¾	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	87¾	88¾
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	78
Celluloid Company stock	...	64
*Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	192	...
Central Park, North & East River	160	...
Central Trust Company	1018	1028
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	...	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	30	36
Commerc

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:
NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

I OFFER TO INVESTORS
$100,000
DULUTH & IRON RANGE R.R.
First Mortgage 5% Bonds,
Due October 1, 1937,
AT 104 AND INTEREST FROM APRIL 1

THE DULUTH AND IRON RANGE RAILROAD CO. earned net in 1895 about $1,200,000, or four times its interest charges of about $300,000.

The Company has no more bonds for sale, and I look for a steady advance.

JACOB RUBINO,
Dealer in Railway Bonds that do not need reorganizing,
3 Broad Street,
DREXEL BUILDING.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 per cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, April 20th, 1896, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due May 1st, 1896, and will reopen May 1st, at 10 A. M. M. E. INGALLS, President.
Richmond, Va., April 13th, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD CO., April 13, 1896.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 23, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1896.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for business as Bankers and Commission Merchants, under the firm name of

RICH'D IRVIN & CO.,

No. 2 Wall Street, New-York, April 8, 1896.
JACOB S. WETMORE,
Former partner of Rich'd Irvin & Co., until 1871.
RICHARD IRVIN,
Eldest grandson of the late Richard Irvin, Sr.;
LEONARD L. WETMORE,
Son of Jacob S. Wetmore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on AVENUE A, SEVENTY-SEVENTH AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH STREETS, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held in Part I., at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of April, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Avenue A, Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, in the Nineteenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Avenue A with the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and running thence northerly along said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of Seventy-eighth Street 123 feet; thence southerly and parallel with the said easterly line of Avenue A 204 feet 4 inches to the northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-seventh Street 123 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 31st, 1896.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SAY MR. PIERCE WAS NOT CRUEL.

Further Testimony in the Westchester Home Investigation.

WHITE PLAINS, April 16.—In the Westchester Temporary Home investigation today further evidence in defense of Superintendent Pierce was given by former inmates. The testimony varied but little from that of former witnesses for the defense. Two employes, however, added fresh evidence.

Mrs. Addie Carpenter of Glenville, L. I., a professional nurse, testified that she always inspected the food, and if it was not properly cooked she would not allow the children to eat it. In such cases she reported the matter to Mr. Pierce. She had whipped children by slapping their hands with her hands, and she sometimes used a thin ruler on the older children, and sometimes she used a yardstick.

Under cross-examination she said she had not inflicted corporal punishment since the 1st of January. Since the abolition of corporal punishment by order of the State Board of Health there has been no discipline and no order at the home. The only punishments now are standing the children in a corner or sending them to bed.

Miss Julia McDonald, the Secretary of the home, testified that she has often had charge of the home in the absence of Superintendent Pierce. Many of the principal witnesses against the home had visited it from five to fifty times since they left it, and seemed to like the place. Seventy-two per cent. of the present inmates are of vicious parentage, and eighty-three per cent. of the children over nine years old are there for misconduct and misdemeanor.

The investigation was adjourned until next Thursday.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Allen M. Davis, Charles D. Davis, and Thomas Caden, dealing under the style of A. M. Davis & Co., in hides, skins, wool, and Mexican products, at 140 Water Street, and at El Paso, Texas, and as Davis, Caden & Co., at Laredo, Texas, and Pueblo, Neuva Laredo, and, Matchuala, Mexico, made an assignment yesterday to Warren Higley of 32 Nassau Street, giving a preference to Charles A. Emits of Jersey City for $2,000. Mr. Davis is confident that the assets are sufficient to pay all the creditors in full.

—An execution for $2,523 has been received by the Sheriff against Agnes H. Smith, who keeps the Columbia Hotel, at 48 and 50 Fulton Street, in favor of George W. Bates, for milk, and on nine checks. The Sheriff was told that the restaurant was covered by chattel mortgages for over $7,000.

—Seven executions, aggregating $35,313, have been received by the Sheriff from J. Woolsey Shepard against William Campbell & Co., woolen manufacturers, of 52 White Street and Clifton Heights, Penn., who failed in December last, in favor of H. C. Bennett & Co.

—Joseph M. Jacobs, manufacturer of corsets, at 259 and 218 Spring Street, made an assignment yesterday to William G. Bates, giving preference to Sylvester Sands for $5,860. He was also proprietor of the New-England Whalebone Manufacturing Company.

—Executions on judgments aggregating $18,300 were issued yesterday against the wholesale millinery establishment of J. Strassburger & Co. of Liberty Street, Pittsburg. The cause of the firm's financial embarrassment has not been made public.

—The First National Bank of Bedford City, Va., failed yesterday. Its capital was $50,000; and surplus and profits $23,000. Its individual deposits amounted to $78,000, and the bank owes $55,000, borrowed money.

—Edward A. Norton has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James Peel, manufacturer of confectionery, at 335 West Sixteenth Street, on the application of Cornelius S. Loder.

PROPOSALS.

TO THE STEEL MANUFACTURERS OF THE United States.—Navy Department, Washington, April 15, 1896.—The attention of all steel manufacturers of the United States is hereby invited to the requirements of the Navy Department in the way of armor plates for the prosecution of work authorized by Congress. This advertisement invites all domestic manufacturers of steel to specify in competition with one another upon what terms they will undertake to furnish armor required. No bids will be considered except such as engage to manufacture within the United States the armor plates specified in this advertisement, nor will any bid be accepted until it is shown by evidence satisfactory to the department that the bidder is in possession of, or has made actual provision for, a plant adequate for its fulfillment within the time specified. Bids are hereby invited for supplying the following-named material: About 6,000 tons, more or less, of nickel steel armor, to be of the best material and domestic manufacture, part of which, as shown by the specifications, will be required to be treated by a process of supercarbonization known as the Harvey process; to be shaped accurately after patterns or drawings, and of such sizes and general character as may be required. Also such necessary bolts and nuts as are certain hollow forgings, such as communication tubes, conning towers, ammunition hoists, etc. For information concerning shapes and weights of the armor plates, the chemical, physical, and ballistic tests and requirements, and for all other particulars, apply to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. Deliveries will be required within a certain specified time, given in the specifications. A schedule of the order of delivery will be given in the specifications, subject, however, to such changes as the department may find necessary. The penalty for non-delivery within the times specified is provided for in the specifications. Proposals must be in duplicate, sealed, and addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., the envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals for Armor." They will be received at the Navy Department until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, May 2, 1896, at which hour the opening of the bids will take place. The right is reserved to waive defects in the form of, and to reject any or all bids. Ten per cent. of the contract price will be retained from the payment for each vessel delivered, until the exhibit to which it belongs shall have been completed. Separate bids must be submitted for each exhibit under each class of armor.

The prices bid for armor, treated by the Harvey process, must not include anything for royalties, as the department has acquired the right to use said process, and will indemnify the contractor against all claims therefor. The department will furnish nickel in the form of nickel oxide or other available form, free of cost to the armor contractor, for use in the manufacture of nickel steel, and bids are to be made upon this basis. A separate price per ton must be given for the steel bolts and nuts required for the armor under each exhibit, as indicated in the tables. A separate bid may be made on the total quantity of bolts and nuts. Tap bolts or rivets required in fitting structures such as turrets, conning towers, etc., set up at the works of the armor contractors, are to be included in the bid for bolts and nuts under the exhibits to which such structures belong. The bolts and nuts are to be of open-hearth steel. Each proposal must be accompanied by a satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, in a sum equal to ten per cent. of the aggregate amount of such proposal, which check shall become the property of the United States in case the successful bidder shall fail to enter into the requisite contract and to furnish the requisite security upon the acceptance of his proposal. All checks of bidders whose proposals shall not be accepted will, on the award of the contracts, be returned to them. The check of each successful bidder will be returned to him when his contract shall have been duly entered into and the requisite security furnished. Each successful bidder will be required, within ten days after the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the faithful performance of the work, and to give a satisfactory bond for such performance in a penal sum equal to ten per cent. of the amount of his bid. The necessary blank forms of proposal will be furnished by the department. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ENVELOPES for the Several Executive Departments in Washington During the Year Ending June 30, 1897, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—By the 96th Section of the Act of Congress approved January 12, 1895, it is made the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for all Envelopes, both plain and printed, to be used "by his own and other departments." Under this authority proposals are hereby invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1896, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several executive departments in Washington may require during the year ending June 30, 1897. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Envelopes for the several Executive Departments," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids to be delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above named; otherwise they will not be considered. Forms of proposals, with full specifications, will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d of April, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank form of proposal, with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR TABLE LINEN FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Table Linen for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened May 5, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, May 5, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard, a quantity of table linen. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all others things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS GENERALLY STEADY, BUT WITHOUT SPECIAL ACTIVITY.

Business Confined Chiefly to Local Switching—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Higher—Provisions Declined Early, but Later Reacted—Cotton Was Rather Quiet, but Closed Higher—Coffee Less Active and Lower.

There was a general disposition to switch grain from May to July, and the bulk of the trading was in that way, with prices higher through the better outside markets. Provisions were dull and steadier at the close. Cotton had a light trade, but gained a few points. Coffee followed Europe, and closed lower, with trading less active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	Nominal	
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator.....	25½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	40 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.60 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.75 @	3.85
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	10.25
Lard, prime steam.....	5.20 @	5.25
Beef, family	9.50 @	11.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	16 @	..
Sugar, granulated.....	5½@	5⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13⅝@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10 @	10¾
Copper, lake	.. @	11
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts had only a moderate demand, chiefly in a switching way, with prices firm at ⅛@¼c advance, as influenced by firmer cables and local reports. Spot was nominally ½c higher, with the options, but no business reported, owing to scarcity....Quotations at close: No. 2 red, to arrive, at 6c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2¾c over May price, free on board, afloat; spot No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2c over May price, to arrive; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 6c over May price, free on board. Clearances hence, 161,339 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 218,868 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 5,709 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active in a switching way, with prices unchanged to ¼c higher with the West....Spot was scarce and very firm; sales, 7,000 bushels, including 3,000 bushels steamer mixed at 38½@40c, elevator, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 white at 41c, delivered.... Receipts, 64,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 117,916 bushels....Clearances hence, 17,290 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 69,538 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and closed firm at ⅛c advance, following corn and the West.... Spot were scarce and firm at ¼@½c advance, with shippers fair buyers....Sales, 77,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26½@27c for 35,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c for 13,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26½c; track white, 26@29c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 139,200 bushels; exports, 159,029 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	.....	.. @..	75⅝
May	2,120,000	72¼@73⅛	73⅛
June	70,000	72¼@72⅜	72⅜
July	2,080,000	71¾@72⅝	72⅝
September	.....	.. @..	72¾
December	10,000	74 1-16@74½	74½
Total.....	4,280,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April	.....	.. @..	37⅛
May	60,000	36⅝@36⅞	36⅝
July	140,000	37⅜@37½	37½
September	120,000	38½@..	38½
Total.....	320,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	10,000	24¾@24¾	24⅞
No. 2 white—			
May	.....	.. @..	..
Total.....	10,000		

FLOUR—Market very steady, although trading confined to jobbers. Sales, 11,400 bbls, including of City Mills 3,100 bbls; patents, $4,000 clear, 100 bbls extra, and 250 bbls flue, at quotations; 300 bbls Spring patents at $4; 150 bbls Spring straights at $3.65, 300 bbls supers at $2.15, 600 sacks do at $1.90, 1,700 bbls bakers' extra at $3@$3.05, and 2,900 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.70....Arrivals, 5,707 bbls and 6,991 sacks; exports, 10,327 bbls and 6,033 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 52,813 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.85.

COARSE PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65c; coarse meal, 78c; fine white, 85@90c.

RYE—Quiet, with 16,000 bushels Western sold, on private terms.

BARLEY—Sales, 65,000 bushels feeding, to arrive, early May, at 37½c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—More active and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@65c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no marked change to the position. A steady tone prevailed on the light quantities taken up. There were 500 bbls prime yellow bought in lots at 25½c, free on board, chiefly for export; a little further interest was noted while sellers were disposed to meet it at 25¾c. Good off yellow was at 25½c, and possibly on its scarcity would have realized a little more money. Crude in barrels was not offered; 21½c would have been paid for it.... LINSEED OIL had a moderate jobbing demand; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in fair request; quoted at 50@51c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Oil closed at $1.21, the only quotation to-day. Standard's price, $1.20.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were weak in the early trading, with declines of 7½@12½c for pork, 7½ points for lard, and 6@7½ points for bacon, but closed with slight reactions, although there was no improvement in the trading. Continued large receipts of hogs exceeding those of last year at this time, and ahead of the estimates that had been made for this week were the depressing features. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 21,000 head. The week's hog packing was 260,000 head; same time last year, 190,000 head.

LARD—Continued on the downward turn, with at the West 7½ points loss early in the day; the close was a trifle steadier. The full hog supplies were the influence, especially on the prostrated speculation and the restricted cash demand. The West closed at 4.90c nominal for April, where May was at 4.90@4.95c, closing at 4.92½@4.95c; July at 5.06@5.12½c, closing at 5.07½@5.10c; September at 5.17½@5.25c, closing at 5.22½c. Here cash was at 5.20c bid in a limited way, with 5.25c asked. May option nominal at 5.20c. City steam was quiet; sales of 75 tcs at 4.75c. Refined was dull; Continent at 5.80c; South American at 5.85c; compound at 4⅜@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—The shippers here bought about 300 bbls mess at about steady prices. The West was down 7½@12½c, closing essentially at the lowest of Wednesday, with a light trading; April closed at $8.55 nominal; May was at $8.50 to and closing at $8.60 bid; July at $8.65 to and closing at $8.77½ bid; September closed at $8.97½....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old and $10@$10.25 for new; family mess, $10.25 @$10.50; short clear, $11@$12.

CUTMEATS—Demands were slack for city meats, while prices were held as before quoted; sales of 8,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 to 13 lb average, at 4¾c; 500 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 8¾c, and 300 pickled shoulders at 4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 4¾c; 10 lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—Was sold down 5@7½ points for short ribs at the West and reacted 2½@5 points, with April closing at $4.55 nominal. May was at $4.32½@$4.37½, closing at $4.35@$4.37½; July at $4.47½@$4.52½, closing at $4.50@$4.52½; September at $4.62½@$4.65.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $9.50@$11; extra mess, in barrels, $7@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$15.50 for the best and $18@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slow, while prices were easy. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were at 1-16c lower prices....Bacon at 4 13-13c; 180 lb at 4 15-16c; 160 lb at 5 1-16c; 140 lb at 5⅛c; 120 lb at 5 5-16c; pigs at 5⅝@5 7-16c. Receipts at the West, 64,958 head; same time last year, 49,027 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; at $3.25@$3.95; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,467 head; slow; lower; $3.15@$3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,436 head; 10c lower; $3.20@$3.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,500 head; lower; $3.60@ $3.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; weak; $3.35@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; 5@ 10c lower; $3.15@$3.50.

TALLOW—The city melters come down on most of their make for the week to a disposition to sell at 3⅝c, and marketed 310 hhds at that, of which 100 hhds for England, while 62 hhds of a special grade brought upon the trading of the day before 3 11-16c. The country made was slow, and quoted at 3⅝c for prime.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet market, with a few bids at 4¼c for city and 4 9-16c asked. In lard stearine a dull trading, with 5¼c quoted nominal for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and lower, with Europe, with the close quiet at 10@20 points loss....Havre was ¼@¾f down, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¼c for No. 7; sales, 400 bags Maracaibo, with 2,000 bags Porto Cabello and 1,150 bags washed Caracas, shipped to Europe....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—April, 250 bags at 12.95c; May, 250 bags at 13c, 500 bags at 12.95c; July, 250 bags at 12.35c; September, 500 bags at 11.60c, 1,500 bags at 11.45c; March, 250 bags at 10.70c; total, 3,500 bags. Between Call and Close.—April, 500 bags at 12.90c; May, 1,500 bags at 12.95c; September, 500 bags at 11.45c. 3,750 bags at 11.40c; October, 1,250 bags at 11.15c; December, 500 bags at 10.80c, 1,250 bags at 10.75c, 250 bags at 10.80c; January, 500 bags at 10.75c; March, 1,500 bags at 10.60c, 1,000 bags at 10.70c; total, 12,500 bags. Exchange—175 points paid to exchange 13,000 bags October for May; 35 points paid to exchange 250 bags June for May; total for day, 18,500 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 10.70@10.80c; February 10.65@10.75c; March, 10.60@10.65c; April, 12.80@12.90c; May, 12.85@ 12.90c; June, 12.50@12.60c; July, 12.25@12.35c; August, 11.75@11.80c; September, 11.35@11.40c; October, 11.10@11.20c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.75@10.80c.

COTTON.

Contracts had but little demand outside of the floor, and prices closed steady at 1@5 points advance, through local covering. Liverpool was steady at 1@1½ points advance....Spot was quiet at 1-16c advance. Sales, 165 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 3-16c; middling uplands, 7 15-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
April	7.78@7.74	7.74	7.72	400
May	7.73@7.74	7.74	7.72	21,400
June	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.73	12,500
July	7.76@7.77	7.77	7.73	8,300
August	7.75@7.76	7.76	7.72	37,000
September	7.38@7.40	7.39	7.38	1,100
October	7.28@7.29	7.29	7.27	4,700
November	7.18@7.19	7.19	7.18	4,600
December	7.18@7.19	7.20	7.18	1,400
January	7.23@7.24	7.24	7.24	400
Total.....				91,800

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 4,652 bales, against 7,944 same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Demand was very moderate to-day, and the feeling was rather easy on most varieties. Some fancy lots of marrow are still held at $1.80, but most jobbers were able to supply their wants at $1.27½. Medium and pea work out very slowly. Red kidney have had further sales for export at $1.60@$1.62½. California lima held quite firmly. Other varieties are dull. Green peas easier; some sales of bags at 70c. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.27½; do, medium, $1.15@$1.17½; do, pea, $1.10; do, white kidney, $1.50@$1.30; do, red kidney, 97½c@$1.02½; do, turtle soup, $1.25 @$1.30; do, yellow eye, $1.20@$1.25; do, lima, California, $1.85@$1.87½; do, foreign pea, old, 85@90c; do, foreign, medium, old, 70@85c; green peas, barrels, 77½@80c; do, bags, 70@72½c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Quiet; weak; unsettled....Western creamery, 11@16c; extra, 16c; State dairy, 9@ 15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@13c; do, factory, 8@11c.

CHEESE—Fancy fairly active and steady; others freely offered....State, full cream, large, 9¾ @10¼c; do, fancy, 10@10½c; do, small, 9¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, ¾@2¼c.

EGGS—Moderate demand; fancy steady; liberal supply....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11½@12c; Western, freshgathered, 10¾@11¼c; Southern, fresh collections, 10@10½c; duck, 18@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are in only moderate supply, but moving very slowly, and the hot weather increases pressure to sell, giving the market a weak tone. California oranges quiet and under grades weak; fancy firmly held. A few Charleston strawberries are being offered, ready sale at quotations, and the best of the Florida stock brought better prices to-day; many of them arrived in bad order, however, and these had to be sold at irregular prices; some being almost worthless. We quote: Apples, fancy varieties, per bbl, $4@$4.50; do, Baldwin, $2.50@ $3.25; do, Ben Davis, $2.50@$3.50; golden russet, $2@$2.75; Roxbury russet, $2.25@$3; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, 75@$1.50; Long Island, per bushel, per quart, 25@40c; do, Florida, fancy, 28@ 30c; do, fair to good, 20@25c; do poor to ordinary, 5@15c, with some almost worthless. DRIED —The market for evaporated apples is still quiet and soft, home trade demands are light, and holders seem inclined to encourage the export business as much as possible. Sun-dried, sliced, and coarse-cut apples without movement of importance, and the feeling is easy. Chops slightly weaker, and cores and skins are fully ¼c lower. Raspberries continue to decline. Cherries weak. Blackberries steady. Only a moderate quantity of California fruit coming, and values rule very favor. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 5¾@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 4½@ 5¼c; do, common to good, 3@4¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 4@4½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 1½@2½c; do, Western, 2@3c; State, 2½@ 3¼c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 2@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1¼@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 17c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 5@5½c; huckleberries, 5@ 5½c; plums, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@11c; prunes, 3½@6¼c.

GAME—Very few fresh receipts of snipe or plover to-day, and prices nominally unchanged. Wild ducks neglected. We quote: English snipe, per dozen, $1.75@$2; golden plover, $2; grass plover, 50c@$1.25; sand snipe, 30c; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, 50c@$1.50; do, redhead, 50c@$1; do, mallard, 40@60c; do, other kinds, 20@30c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—There were no fresh receipts, and, with previous arrivals cleaning up gradually, the market is nominally steady at previous rates. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 60@90c; yearling chickens, fowls, and turkeys, per lb, 9@10c; roosters, per lb, 6c; ducks, per pair, 60@90c; geese, per pair, 75c@ $1.12; pigeons, per pair, 25@40c. DRESSED— Receipts of fresh fowls are not so very large, but demand exceedingly dull, and, as the weather has been so warm the past few days, most of the ice has melted off and much of the stock is out of order, while the bulk requires immediate handling and the market is in a weak, unsettled condition. Turkeys are in extreme or selected small fowls, and that was even shaded. Capons scarce and firm. Broilers plenty and tone easy. Fresh turkeys rarely desirable. Few Spring ducks coming. Some squabs about steady. In frozen poultry there is a moderate call for choice roasting chickens and broilers, but other kinds generally slow, with fowls very dull. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average grades, young hens and toms, 14c; do, mixed, old hens and toms, 12½@13¼c; do, young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 20c; do, medium size, 17@19c; do, small and slips, 15@16c; chickens, State, large, 16@18c; do, small and slips, 12@14c; chickens, Long Island broilers, 24@26c; do, Philadelphia under 3 lb, 30@32c; do, 3 to 4 lb, 25@28c; do, 4 to 5 lb, 22@ 23c; do, yearlings, fancy, 15@17c; do, fair to good, 12@14c; do, Western, fancy, 16@18c; do, fair to good, 8@9½c; fowls, Western, light average weights, 9½@10c; do, heavy average, 9@9½c; do, all heavy, 9c; old cocks, 6c; ducks, Long Island, fancy, 15@16c; squabs, per dozen, $2@$3. Frozen—Turkeys, mixed hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c; do, young toms, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; broilers, dry picked, 14@16c; do, scalded, 12@14c; chickens, No. 1, 11@12c; fowls, No. 1, 9@9½c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 7@8c; capons, 15@ 18c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES—Oil potatoes dull and weak. Potatoes, Maine, 75c@$1.50; Long Island, 50@ 75c; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $3.50@$7.50; sweets, $2.75@$5; cabbages, per crate, $1.75@$2.25; celery, per dozen stalks, 10c@ $1; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 75c@ $1.25; do, yellow, 50c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3; kale, per bbl, 75c@$1.50; string beans, per crate, $1@$8.50; spinach, per bbl, 75c@$1.75c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Held firmly on a good demand.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@26c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbadoes, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Market firm and demand fair....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4¾@5c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¼@3¾c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Market firm for raw, with demand slow....Refined firm and in demand....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3¾@3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3½@3⅝c; centrifugals, 96° test, 4⅜c....Cutloaf, 6¼c; powdered, 5¾c; granulated, 5½@5⅝c; standard A, 5¼c; off A, 4 15-16@5¼c; softs, 4½@4⅝c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Demand fair, but offerings quite liberal and market no more than steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1@ $1.05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75c@$1; do, clover and clover mixed, 60@85c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, 80c@$1.05; do, short rye, 50@

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Sales on Broadway and Fifth Avenue —A Successful Auction.

An account was printed in THE TIMES ten days ago of the fifteen-story office building to be erected at the northeast corner of Broadway and Pearl Street, on a plot 75 by 150. The Central National Bank is an occupant of the building now on the site, and it was supposed that it would build the new structure. It appears, however, that the property has been sold by the bank to a syndicate, which includes some of the officers of the institution. The price which was asked was one and a quarter million of dollars, and recently an offer of a million was refused for the property. The present building will be vacated May 1, the bank taking temporary quarters in the old Tradesmen's Bank Building, at Broadway and Reade Street. When the new structure is completed the bank will return to its present location.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. have sold for the Graves estate to Meyer Kahn the seven-story stone-front fire-proof building 483 and 485 Fifth Avenue, east side, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, 33.6 by 100, with an alley to Forty-first Street.

Mr. A. L. Mordecai has sold for Potter & Brother to a building loan operator the five lots at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, the four lots at the southeast corner of the same streets and the four lots adjoining on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Mr. T. F. Roys has sold for Potter & Brother the five-story flat 309 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 99.11.

The northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 by 100.5, is reported sold by Mr. Henry Corn. He acquired it last December by purchase from the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company.

Messrs. Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Mrs. Jane Lindsay the three lots on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 275 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the estate of Stephen R. Lesher to W. Clendenning, at $32,000, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue; for the Pinkney and Ferris families to J. W. Brown, at $3?,000, four lots, two on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and two in the rear on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 325 feet east of Seventh Avenue; and for Robert W. Taller to a client the lot on the north side of Seventy-sixth Street, 55 feet west of Park Avenue. A private stable will be built on the last-mentioned lot.

Mr. J. F. Gifting has sold for Robert Whelen to Judson Lawson, at $40,000, the four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 125 feet west of the Boulevard.

Mr. Robert Whelen has bought of August Tischer and J. D. K. Shortmeier three lots on the west side of Eleventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eightieth Streets.

The Kernochan estate has leased the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street for ten years at $14,000 per year.

Mr. N. Brigham Hall has sold for Mrs. Catherine Brennen to Cornelius J. Purcell the four-story brick dwelling 23 West Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100, part payment being made with the four-story brick single flat 104 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Mr. T. Scott has resold for L. Turk to Mrs. Dora Scott, at $14,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 233 East Seventy-second Street, 17.6 by 50 by 102.2. Mr. Turk bought the house a few weeks ago through the same broker.

Messrs. D. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for James Frame & Son to Judge Roger A. Pryor the five-story American basement dwelling 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Mr. Max Marx has sold to Carrie Vermilyea, at about $18,000, the four-story dwelling 474 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 55 by 100.

Mr. William F. Ingold, through M. J. Ward, has sold the lease, business, and furniture of the Hotel Griswold, on Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, to Walter C. Weston, who is now in possession.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer conducted a successful sale of lots and plots on the King's Bridge Road in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday. To William E. Vothaint, at $10,050, he sold the plot, 100.10 by 186.11½, by 75 by 176.4¾, on the east side of the road 291.10 2-5 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street. To Frank Koch, at $12,000, he sold the plot at the northerly junction of Naegle Avenue and the King's Bridge Road, 85.2 by 150 by 32.11 by 117.7 by 104.6. To Daniel B. Freedman, at $5,650, he sold the plot 50 by 183.8 by 53.3 by 202 on the east side of King's Bridge Road, about 180.1 feet north of Sherman Avenue. To J. C. Hegeline, at $1,725, he sold the lot 18.12 by about 129 by 27.95 by about 123 on the west side of Fort Washington Avenue. The eight lots adjoining to the south, each 25 by about 123, were sold to William Rankin at $2,450 each. The similar lots adjoining to the southwest were respectively to A. M. Arneberg at $2,475, John Connelly at $2,475, and William Kuhn at $2,500.

Mr. George R. Read sold, in partition, to Nathan Cohen, at $14,125, the five-story and basement brick tenement 64 Goerck Street, east side, 175 feet north of Delancey Street, 25 by 100.4; to Nathan Schnapp, at $14,350, the similar building 66 Goerck Street; to M. A. C. Levy, at $21,500, the four-story brick tenement 215 West Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 92; and to Clarence J. Ramsey, for John Courtney, at $8,200, the four-story brick tenement 214 East Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 207.6 feet east of Second Avenue, 21.3 by 98.9.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son sold to H. Alger, at $18,500, the three-story and attic brick building 187 Reade Street, south side, between Washington and West Streets, 22½ by 52 by 22.5 by 52.5; to Henry Knabe, at $14,400, the two-story attic and basement brick building 122 White Street, north side, between Baxter and Centre Streets, 19.7 by about 80 by — by about 77.9; and to Seton & Weissmann, at $12,600, the three-story and basement brick building 188 Chrystie Street, east side, between Rivington and Stanton Streets, 18.9 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to Wichmann Brothers, at $1,050, the lot 25 by 130 on the east side of Morris Avenue, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee 206 to 310 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue; 45 by 77.5¾ by 45.0¾ by 72.11, three three-story and basement brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $5,330; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, F. J. Dupignac, referee, 1,351 Fourth (Park) Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Second Street, 25.11 by 105, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $15,865.

By the Sheriff, execution sales, as follows: The right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to 48 West Twentieth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0¾, four-story brownstone dwelling; also the right, title, and interest of Clarissa Bebro to 148 West Eighty-second Street, south side, 281 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 19 by 102.2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, by Christian Uren of 75 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 90 feet west of Tinton Avenue, for two three-story frame tenements, by John W. Decker of 841 Forest Avenue, owner; cost, $9,000.

Fourteen five-story brick flats and stores, by Charles Hoffman of 791 Ninth Avenue, owner; cost, $252,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 95 feet west of Fifth Avenue, a five-story brick flat, by Gunder Johnson of 2,165 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $25,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 82 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Annie M. Sheppard of 2,043 First Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

Unionport Road, west side, a three-story brick factory, by the Catholic Protectory, Westchester; cost, $10,000.

Orchard Street, south side, 210 feet west of Main Street, a one-story frame barn, by Frank C. J. Becker of 2,151 Fifth Avenue, owner; cost, $500.

Nos. 135 to 139 East Thirty-third Street, for three five-story brick flats, by Horgan & Slattery of 818 West End Avenue, owners; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and College Avenue, southwest corner, for a five-story brick flat, by James Simpson of 532 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 49 to 55 East Forty-first Street, by the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, alterations to two eight-story brick warehouse and storage buildings; cost, $150,000.

Fifteenth Street flat, by Union Square, southeast corner, by the Courtlandt Palmer estate, 127 East Sixteenth Street, alterations to a six-story brick hotel; cost, $750.

No. 233 Mercer Street, by the estate of Charles S. Hitchings, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $900.

One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Sheridan Avenue, by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners, alterations to a one-story frame repair shop; cost, $1,000.

No. 320 East Thirty-seventh Street, by Charles and Otto Grimmer of 147 East Twenty-second Street, owners, alterations to a four-story brick stable and workshop; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 424 to 434 East Nineteenth Street, by the American Carbonate Company of 87 Elizabeth Street, owners, alterations to a three-story brick factory and office; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 235 and 237 West Sixty-fourth Street, by Louisa C. Praudt of 233 West Sixty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a one-story brick factory; cost, $1,200.

No. 182 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, by Julia C. Brettell of 231 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $275.

White Plains Road and Nineteenth Avenue, southwest corner, (Wakefield,) by George E. Sandermann of Wakefield, owner, alterations to a one-story frame hotel and dwelling; cost, $800.

No. 573 Willis Avenue, by Isaac Levy of 573 Willis Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $3,500.

No. 211 East Sixtieth Street, by Morris Glucksman of 211 East Sixtieth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $500.

Orchard Street, south side, 20 feet west of Main Street, City Island, by Frank C. J. Becker of 2,151 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a two and one-story frame dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 207 Tenth Avenue, by Henry W. Sauer of 207 Tenth Avenue, owner, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $350.

No. 580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by Adolph Haup of 580 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 16.

11TH ST, s s, 295.6 ft w of Avenue B, 25x94.8; Sumner A. Mason to Henry W. Kennedy $1

167TH AV, 321 East, and 526 East 11th St, Henry W. Kennedy and wife to Max S. Korn 1

4TH ST, s w corner of Macdougal St, 34x86; William E. Stillings, referee, to Russell H. Chipman 500

EAST 103D ST, e s, 24 ft s of 33d St, 25.2x88; Frank X. Rappolt to Katharina Rappolt 100

83D ST, 537 East; Henry Volz and wife to John Volz, ½ part 1

83D ST, 221 East; John Volz and wife to Henry Volz, ½ part 1

2D AV, w s, 78.9 ft s of 76th St, 25x105; Isaac Reinheimer to Charles L. Hoffman 1

46TH ST, 542 and 546 West; Alexander Moore and wife to James MacFarlane 1

44TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.4; Mary Hogan to Francis A. Curray. 14,250

JAMES ST, 25 and 27; Nathan Schnapp to Wallace, to W. A. Wallace 1

WALL ST, 41 and 43; the United States National Bank of the City of New-York to William K. Aston 805,000

MARKET ST, 4; George Schnell to Louisa Schnell 400

FERRY ST, 2 and 4; William G. Hoople and wife to Justus L. Bulkley 67,500

ALLEN ST, s, Lot 926, map of Van Pelsewater estate; Philip Goldstein and wife to Rebecca Shapiro 1

136TH ST, n s, 569 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, irregular; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to Susan R. La Grange 16,500

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 326; Mary E. Quinlan to Margaret McDermott 11,500

120TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 57x118.5x118.11x100.11; Mary E. Bowen to E. L. M. Bristol 135,000

SAME PROPERTY; Isabella McCormack and another to Mary E. Bowen 1

159TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Robert A. Greacen and others, executors, to Michael J. Dowd and another 10,400

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Matilda Beacom to Ella M. Roberts 1

2D AV, w s, 78.9 ft s of 76th St, 25x105; Charles L. Hoffman to Rachel Reinheimer 1

77TH ST, 328 East; Margaretha Ruth to Moses K. Wallach 22,000

LUDLOW ST, 251; Jacob Roth and wife to Samuel Ershowsky 28,000

165TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Boston Road, 16x irregular; John Hoey and wife to George H. Wyatt 4,500

UNION AV, e s, 100 ft n of 158th St, 50x114.1; John Nilan to Alice Nilan 1

JENNINGS ST, s s, 94.6 ft w of Stebbins Av, 1,086 and 1,088 Jennings St; Edwin J. Alexander and wife to Alexander Spier 12,000

129TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; George H. Everdell and wife to Lizzie E. Ostrander 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 75x100; William Schneider to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 1

129TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Elizabeth Ostrander to Lizzie E. Ostrander 1

44TH ST and 1st Av, s e corner, runs e 350x s 200.10 to 43d St, x w, 200x n 100.5 x W, 155, x n, 100.5; United Dressed Beef Company of New-York, a corporation of New-Jersey, to United Dressed Beef Company of New-York, a corporation of New-York 1

ST. MARK'S PL, s s, 274 ft w of 2d Av, 26x120; William G. Crempien and wife to Louisa Horenberger 1

107TH AV, 390 and 392; Henry Harburger and wife to Hugh J. Gallagher and another 27,100

31ST ST, 312 East; Anna Betty and husband to John Wynne 1

129TH ST, 320½ East; Meta Salberg to Mary Rafferty 1

122D ST, n s, 329 ft w of 5th Av, 80.11x99.11; Ida Eagleson and another to Adolph Balschun 19,500

117TH ST, n s, corner of Lenox Av, 310x irregular; Louisa M. Lee to Philip Braender 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles N. Lee, executor, and others to same 1,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.9 ft s of 108th St, 25.2x104.1x—x96.11; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Annie E. Potter 1

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 158th St, 20x101; Emily Sheilock to George Higgins.. 25

1ST AV, w s, 30 ft s of 32d St, 19.4x65; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Leon Herrenstein 114

3D AV, 445 and 443; also, 200 East 31st St; Henry Otterbein, agent, and Thomas J. McCahill, owner; Walter Sanford, contractor 8,150

101ST ST, 129 East; Michael L. Smith, against James E. Barton, owner; A. Adler, contractor 202

2D AV, e s, 40 ft e of 8th Av, 20x80; Elizabeth Ostrander to Lizzie E. Ostrander 149

TWO BENEFITS FOR CHARITY.

Entertaining Performances Given at Abbey's and Palmer's.

Two benefit performances were given in this city yesterday, in aid of two worthy charities, and, in spite of the extreme heat, they were remarkably successful.

At Abbey's Theatre, a special concert was given, under the auspices of Mme. Calvé, in aid of the French Day Nursery, Washington Square South. The artists who appeared were Mme. Calvé, Messrs. Plancon and Lubert of the Metropolitan Grand Opera Company; Messrs. Rivarde and Lachaume, and M. Seppili. The price of seats ranged from $5 down, and the house was crowded, so that the amount to be given to the nursery will probably reach quite $4,000. The programme was a very classical one, the selections being chosen from grand opera, and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, which numbered a great many distinguished people. Mme. Calvé sang four times.

The other benefit, which was in aid of the New-York Throat and Nose Hospital, and was given at Palmer's Theatre, consisted of a musical and dramatic entertainment, and the prices were more popular, $1.50 securing the best seat in the house. It was estimated that about $1,000 would go to the hospital, as the result of the performance, which was a thoroughly good one. Charles H. Hopper and his company appeared in an act of "Chimmie Fadden," and others in the bill were Graeme Stuart, baritone; John M. Turner, the Aeolian Trio, and Chauncey Olcott, in songs; Vivian Bernard, in "Via the Tenderloin"; the Leech sisters, Alice J. Shaw, the whistler; E. J. Dodson of the Empire Theatre Stock Company; the twin Abbott sisters, Lily Post, and the Claflin sisters.

Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund.

Members of the Produce Exchange received yesterday the annual report of the Trustees of their gratuity fund, out of which death claims are paid. Of 136 new members of the Exchange in the last year, 118 became participants in the fund. The average age of participants was thirty-three to thirty-four years. There were sixty-eight deaths, which cost the fund $615,714. The Trustees have $776,500 invested in first mortgages, at an average rate of 4.73 per cent. In the last year the fund lost by reason of the eighteen deaths for which it paid, in excess of the fifty deaths paid by assessment on members, $156,070.40. These figures are for the year ended April 1. On April 6 the Exchange paid $24,550 of its surplus into the gratuity fund. Cash in bank and assessments due, plus the mortgage investment of $776,500, made the fund on April 1 $803,613.68, subject to $103,007,000 the beneficiaries, when claims shall be presented and passed. The net credit to the fund on April 1 was thus $700,606.68.

Ephraim Howe's Bequests.

Ephraim Howe made the following bequests in his will, which was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday: To St. Lawrence's University, for a scholarship, $1,000; Clinton Liberal Institute, $10,000; Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, $5,000; Tufts College for a new building, to be known as the Howe Memorial, $40,000.

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office. Tremont Av, 731 and 733; Clarke & Sherman against William H. Schott, owner and contractor $971

SAME PROPERTY; William Clarke against William H. Schott, owner; James J. Lally, contractor 114

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Herbert, agent, and Thomas J. McCahill, owner; Walter Sanford, contractor 202

SAME to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 396, same map, installments 1,025

RITTER, Jente, to Louis Ritter; 180 Stanton St, 2 years 1,000

SMITH, Thomas, and others to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; s s of 85th St, 325 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 32,500

SAME to same; s s of 85th St, 350 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 32,500

SANSONE, Michele, and others to Berbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; n w s of Stebbins Av, Lot 28, Block 442, map of Lyman Tiffany, part of Fox estate, installments 4,000

SMITH, Thomas, A., and husband to Emma R. Wood; s s of 85th St, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 12,000

BLUM, Morris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 50th St, 274.6 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 8,500

COHN, Abraham, to Charles Weis; s s of 100th St, 101 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years 3,200

DIETZEL, George, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 48th St, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 18,000

SAME to same; 167 East 87th St, 2 years 8,000

DRENNON, William, to the executors of Robert Greacen; n s of 158th St, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 5 years 4,000

ERNHOUT, Emory L., and wife to Smith Williamson; lot begins 175.2 ft w of Forest Av, and 280.7 ft n of Home St, 3¼ years 2,000

GARRICK, Catharine, to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees; 19 and 21 Roosevelt St, 3 years 6,000

GRIESSMAN, Emma, to Sophie Hauptmann; n s of 114th St, 82 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 2,500

GALLAGHER, Hugh J., and Terence F. to trustees of Samuel Willets, deceased; o s of 10th Av, 33.7 ft n of 32d St, 3 years 17,000

LUFT, Rachel, to Marie Steindler; 225 East 25th St, 3 years 2,000

LA GRANGE, Susan R., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 136th St, 569 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 7,500

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., and wife to same; w s of Amsterdam Av, 24.11 ft s of 132d St, 2 years 17,000

McKEON, Matthew J., to Etta Forgotston; s w corner of Valentine Av and 182d St, notes 650

SCHMIDT, Elizabeth, to the Tremont Building and Loan Association; s e corner of 174th St and Webster Av, installments 5,000

VOUGHT, Henry H., and Nathan F. and wives to Elinor C. Butts; n e side of Private Lane, 183.10 feet n w of Boston Road, 3 years 2,000

SAME to Daniel E. Seybel; n e side of a private lane, 158.10 feet n w of Boston Av, 3 years 2,000

WEED, Joseph E., to James D. Putnam; n w corner of Madison Av and 31st St, demise 15,000

SAME to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; same property, 3 years 250,000

SAME to John A. Roebling's Sons Company; same property, 2 months 18,000

SAKARIASEN, Diderik, and Andrew Larsen and wives to David Miller; e s of West End Av, 78.8 feet s of 95th St, notes 3,950

SPIER, Alexander, to Della Alexander; s s of Jennings St, 94.6 feet w of Stebbins Av 1,350

MANDELBAUM, Harris and Fisher Lewine, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 116 Wall St, 25 years (correction mortgages, April 15) 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Henry H., referee, to Robert W. De Forest and another, executors, &c., of Burr Wakeman $5,400

BENEDICT, Bessie G., to the Woodlawn Cemetery 8,000

BUHLMAN, William C., to Leo G. Rosenblatt, executor, and Gertrude Deutsch.. 5,000

FUNK, John, and wife to New-York Central Spar Verein 1

FISCHEL, Harry, to Jacob Fischel, one-half part 2,500

LEIER, George, to Michael Brennan 300

LOWENSTEIN, Charles, and another, executors of Solomon L. Mayer, to trustees of Bernhard Mayer 3,000

MAYER, Siegfried W., executor of Benjamin F. Mayer, to same 3,000

MACK, Lewis C., to Walter B. Fowler (two assignments) 50,000

McCLURE, David, to Thornton F. Turner. 13,000

POTTER, Eugene C., to Henry J. Braker. 5,000

TRACY, Elizabeth, to Edward P. Steers .. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to John H. Van Antwerp 10,000

WEIS, Charles, to Solomon Weill 3,200

WALLACK, Moses K., to Margarethe Wallack, assignment 12,000

WHEELER, Myra, to William H. Osborn. 1

Lis Pendens.

82D ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x102.2; Johanna Littau and another against Adolph Sigl and others, (foreclosure of mortgages.)

VESEY ST, s s, Lot 30, Block 1, map of Church Farm, 3d Ward, leasehold; also, property in Kings, Queens, and Orange Counties; Edward C. Boardman against Annie E. Stover, (action to recover $8,000.)

72D ST, s s, 183.4 ft e of 2d Av, 6 lots, each 16.8 x102.2; Frederic J. Middlebrook against John Totten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

S. DE WALLTEARSS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of Edmund S. Whitman, Edward P. Griffin, and Judson B. Wilds, Executors Estate of JAMES MONTEITH, dec'd.
S. DE WALLTEARSS & CO.
will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 21, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Real Estate Exchange,
59-65 Liberty St., New-York,

28 CHOICE LOTS ON
ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE,
EDGECOMBE AVENUE, AND
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,
Between 147th and 152d Sts.,
and
The Modern Residence,
14 ST. NICHOLAS PLACE,
with extra large lot, 40.6x100,
adjoining residence of James A. Bailey, Esq., corner 150th St., and choicest residence locality in city.
70 per cent. may remain for 3 years at 4 per cent.
Book Maps, &c., at office of HOWARD PAYSON WILDS, Esq., Attorney for Executors, 34 Pine St., and at Auctioneer's Office, 171 Broadway; telephone, 355 Cortlandt.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, on

TUESDAY, April 28, 1896,

At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

BY ORDER OF HARRIE G. NEWTON, EXECUTOR OF THE ESTATE OF HENRY J. NEWTON, deceased,

The Choice & Valuable Property

Nos. 669 to 685 Hudson St.,
22 to 36 9th Avenue,
being entire square between
13th and 14th Streets,
Nos. 419, 421, & 460 Broome St.,
Southwest Corner
Morgan and Washington Streets,
Jersey City, New-Jersey,
AND
No. 151 South Fourth Avenue,
bet. E. 2d and E. 3d Sts.,
Mount Vernon, New-York.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, April 21, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the 3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone and brick dwelling, with lot,
No. 52 West 95th Street.

Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, April 29th, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,

THE VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY

S. E. Cor. of West Broadway & Prince St.,

No. 138 PRINCE STREET,

6-story building, 25 feet x101 feet.

Nos. 140 AND 142 PRINCE ST.

5-story building, 50 feet x101 feet.
Leased at $17,000 to U. S. Government and other tenants.
Mortgage, $135,000 at five per cent.
Maps and further particulars at the office of H. S. Abbot, 1,122 Broadway, corner 25th St., or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt. (3243.)

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

will sell at auction on

Wednesday, the 22d day of April, 1896,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
By order of James Richards and John Morgan Richards, Executors of Edward Cowles Richards, deceased,
(positively without reserve,)
Seven small four-story brick private dwellings,

Southwest corner of Lexington Av. and 25th St.

Being Nos. 54, 56, and 58 Lexington Av. and 126, 128, 130, and 132 East 25th St., inclusive. Each house will be sold separately.
¼ per cent. may remain three years at 4½ per cent.
Policy of Title Insurance by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company free of expense to the purchaser.
COUDERT BROTHERS, 100 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors.
For maps of sale containing photogravures, statement of rents, and taxes and all other particulars apply to the auctioneers, 71 and 73 Liberty St., or to the attorneys.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BELLE HAVEN on the SOUND,

GREENWICH, CONN.

For sale or for rent, furnished, for the season, the attractive modern house in Mayo Av., formerly occupied by Horace Hutchins, Esq.; three acres of ground; house has 10 rooms and 4 bathrooms; hardwood finish, newly decorated, and completely furnished; gas, electric lights, sanitary plumbing, and all modern improvements; large piazzas, with grand views of Long Island Sound; large stable, accommodating seven horses.
FOR RENT—Lafayette Cottage; 14 rooms and bath, electric lights, and all modern improvements; completely furnished; stable for four horses.
FOR RENT—Otter Cottage; 15 rooms and 2 bathrooms; electric lights, and all modern improvements; stable for six horses.
Belle Haven is 45 minutes from Grand Central Station, one mile from Greenwich, and is noted for its good roads, fine views, and perfect sanitary conditions. For plans, photographs, and particulars apply on premises, or to J. A. SHEDD, 100 Broadway, 12th floor, Room 18.

A.—FOR SALE—In Tenafly, N. J., 3-story, 10-room house on Hufford Av. and Beech St.; 4 minutes' walk from station; 30 minutes from New-York; trains every ½ hour; price low; terms easy. Address owner, H. C. WOODIN, Tenafly, N. J.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach,
Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

CORNER BRICK STORAGE WAREHOUSE, tenement, and stable in Hoboken for sale; now leased to first-class tenant, and paying 8 per cent. net, per annum; price, $16,000; must sell. J. P. HAYES, No. 128 West 23d St.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— ST. CATHERINE. APARTMENT HOUSE. MADISON AVE. AND 53D ST.
TO LET.
one elegant suite of 15 rooms, two servants' rooms and laundry; has a direct and unobstructed exterior view of 220 feet; suite comprises the entire floor; the cabinet work and decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city. Particulars at premises from J. D. BROOKS, Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

CHOICE FIRE-PROOF APARTMENTS.

THE EVELYN,

101 WEST 78TH ST.

Elevators, electric lights, &c.; a few extra large apartments of two to ten rooms and bath, with or without kitchens; restaurant on premises. Circulars sent. C. K. BILL, Manager, 97 Cedar St.

CHOICE APARTMENT ON FOURTH FLOOR, in the Central Park apartment buildings, facing the park, to rent for unexpired term at reasonable rate. Apply at the office, 175 West 58th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A LARGE HOUSE, CLINTON PLACE, JUST west of 5th Av., now being put in complete repair throughout; moderate rent. OGDEN & CLARK, 244 4th Av. and 11 Pine St.

TO LEASE—A dainty, little house; furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two clubmen; can be seen at any time, 19 East 61st St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

NORFOLK, CONN.—To rent, Miss Rogers's fully furnished house; photographs. EDMUND S. MILLS, 303 5th Av.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GERMAN AMERICAN
REAL ESTATE
TITLE GUARANTEE CO.
36 & 38 Nassau St., NEW YORK. | 189 Montague St., BROOKLYN.
MAX DANZIGER, President.

Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate. Lowest Rates; No Disbursements Charged. Money to Loan at 4½ and 5 Per Cent. on Good City Property.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLINGS,
Nos. 1,053 and 1,056 FIFTH AVENUE,
near 86th Street.
LOCATION WITHOUT EQUAL.
PROPERTY OVERLOOKS ONE OF THE PRETTIEST SECTIONS OF CENTRAL PARK. NOW BEING THOROUGHLY RENOVATED AND DECORATED. WILL BE FINISHED ABOUT APRIL 25.
INSPECTION INVITED.
ALSO,
THE FOUR-STORY BRICK AND LIMESTONE DWELLING,
No. 56 CONVENT AVENUE,
near 143d Street.
LOCATED IN CHOICEST PART OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS. DECORATIONS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED, AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
JOHN C. WHITNEY.
346 BROADWAY.

TO LET

FOR REFERENCE PURPOSES.

Excellent light rooms with access to working library.

ADDRESS
JOHN C. WHITNEY, AUDITOR,
NEW-YORK LIFE BUILDING,
346 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

53d St., 20 ft., $40,500. 50th St., good order, $50,000. Near Madison Av., 22 ft., $38,000. 62d St., 19 ft., $23,000. 64th St., medium size, $45,000. Sunny Corner in 60's, nearly full size, great bargain.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

962 AND 963 5TH AV.,

near 77th St.; five stories; these remarkable houses are built equal to a King's palace; must be sold; any offer entertained. Prices from RIKER, 661 5th Av.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway, 32d Street

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NINETY-SEVENTH STREET, NO. 158 WEST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES C. CALDWELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of April, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, on the 12th day of May, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated in the City of New-York, known as No. 158 West 97th (Ninety-seventh) Street and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street distant two hundred and sixty-two (262) feet eastward from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Tenth Avenue, (now Amsterdam Avenue,) and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Ninety-seventh Street, nineteen (19) feet, and thence northwardly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of Ninety-seventh Street, at the place of beginning; and running easterly and westerly walls of the building being party walls.—Dated New-York, April 16th, 1896.

GEO. C. BLANKE, Referee.

W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-2aw3wF&M

FOURTH AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Edgar Logan as surviving substituted Trustee of and under the last will and testament of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, plaintiff, against M. Elizabeth Alderdice and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 16th day of March, in the year 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee named in the said judgment, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auctioneers, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the seventeenth day of April in the year 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the land and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, distant seventy-five feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, running thence easterly and parallel with said One Hundred and